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## THE OBSERVER

THURSDAY.....AUGUST 4, 1892.

### NEWS AND COMMENTS.

THE Senate has passed the bill to change the date of the opening ceremonies at Chicago from October 12th to October 21st, the historically accurate date.

IN another column we re-print from the Richmond *Dispatch* an interview which its reporter had with "General" FIELD, General WEAVER's yoke fellow on the People's party's national ticket. "General" FIELD's statements of the expectations of his party must be taken, of course, as authoritative, and we have at last a distinct confirmation of all that the Democratic press has been claiming, viz: that the People's party not only does not expect to elect its ticket but that its idea is to prevent CLEVELAND's election. But, as the manner in which "General" FIELD proposes to do this is by throwing the election into the House, we have a practical admission by this high authority of the Democratic contention that the People's party is only a Republican "annex," used for the purpose of re-installing the Republican party in power. For example: If the Weaverites prevent the election of CLEVELAND by the people and throw the election into the House, the House will elect CLEVELAND, as the Constitution provides that the choice must be made from the three who have received the highest number of electoral votes. These would of course be CLEVELAND, HARRISON and WEAVER (granting that WEAVER gets any electoral votes.) And the Senate would at once elect REID Vice-President. Thus they will have accomplished nothing whatever beyond the substitution of that most offensive man WHITELAW REID for General STEVENSON. If, on the other hand, the Weaverites prevent the election of CLEVELAND and do not succeed in throwing the election into the House, then they elect HARRISON—which is the Democratic assertion of their intention and of the part they are intended, by their Republican employers, to play.

SOME of our readers, perhaps, do not understand how it is that if MR. GLADSTONE have some forty majority as the result of the recent elections in the United Kingdom, there should be any question atall about his position in the new Parliament now about to meet at Westminster, as suggested every now and then by a cablegram concerning what the *Standard*, or the *Times*, or the *Chronicle*, or other Tory paper, has to say. In the first place, it is necessary to bear in mind that there is only one of the great dailies published in London which does not favor the Tory party and oppose the Liberal (Gladstonian) party. That is because the dominating influence in London is the Tory influence, the great merchants, lawyers and other working people resident in London being of no consideration whatever in comparison with the nobles and gentlemen, who, however hard workers they may be in politics, or the army, or the navy, or other manly occupation, are technically non-workers. These nobles and gentlemen, by the way, are not residents of London in the sense in which the rich merchants and professional men are. Their homes are in the country, and they come to London merely to use it for their convenience during the "season"—maintaining great houses there, however, for that purpose. In the next place the Tories, who are the same in England as the Republican party here (with the important distinction that the Tories are aristocrats who as a rule are gentlemen, while the Republicans are merely plutocrats, who have not yet learned how to be gentlemen) hold on to office with a death grip, and die hard, like the Republicans. They intend, therefore, not only to prejudice the public mind of America and the rest of the world with disturbing cablegraphic quotations from the *Standard*, *Times*, &c., as said above, wisely calculating upon the reaping of some advantage from the reflex of American and foreign opinion that inevitably comes back to them; but, with this aid of a doctored public opinion, they intend to compel the Liberals to force them out of power, instead of yielding gracefully as in the old days they would have done. In the third place, the Tories (whose party name is Conservatives) are a compact, well organized body, like our Republicans, having much the greater wealth, while the Liberals comprise Liberals proper, (that is, straight out Gladstonians) Laborists, Parnellites, and anti-Parnellites. Now, MR. GLADSTONE is really an aristocrat in many respects; for, although he was handicapped by the fact that his father was a merchant, (albeit a very wealthy exporting merchant), he married into an excellent family of the upper gentry class, his wife being a Baronet's daughter. Besides, he is a staunch churchman, and never suffers himself to be betrayed into an attitude of questioning the Crown's prerogatives, or of ignoring the Crown's majesty. It will be readily seen, then, how he might not always be acceptable to the Laborists, when these latter, forgetting the essentials on which the Liberals are united, thoughtlessly kick on some non-essential, or demagogic, side issue. Still again: the Irish party contingent of the Liberal party, is composed of those who stood by the late Irish leader in his days of disgrace, and are called Parnellites, and of those, the great body of the Irish members, who made Justin McCarthy their leader, and are called McCarthyites.

Thus, we have the elements of discord ever ready to cause division of council and division of action. Nevertheless, it will be seen that sufficient unanimity will prevail to enable Mr. GLADSTONE to organize the new ministry. After that, the Irish members will use their balance of power, by coquetting with the Tories as in 1885-6, to force Mr. GLADSTONE and the English and Scotch Liberals to give them the kind of Home Rule they want, viz: a separate Parliament at Dublin, as it was before Great Britain and Ireland became the United Kingdom in 1801.

When we understand all these things we are prepared to receive with equanimity the recent news that Mr. GLADSTONE secured his Midlothian seat this time by only 700 majority, instead of having as heretofore practically no opposition.

This simply indicates, what is the case in all the constituencies, that large bodies of the English and Scotch Liberals do not at heart wish to give the Irish, an alien race, Home Rule; and illustrates the skill with which Lord SALISBURY, coquetting with Mr. PARNELL in 1885, divided the Liberals into Liberals straight and Liberal Unionists, just as the Republican leaders in this country seek to divide the Democrats by working many of them into a frenzy on the silver question through the Weaverite press.

### SINCE OUR LAST ISSUE.

**Latest News from all Parts of the World, Prepared Especially for the Readers of "The Observer."**

After a stay of a month at Beanfort, Associate Justice Davis has returned to Louisburg. He is yet very feeble. ——During the prevalence of a thunder storm which swept over the Southwestern oil field last week, lightning struck tank No. 17, of the Southwest Pennsylvania Pipe Line company, six miles from Washington. The tank contained 27,000 barrels of oil, and when it burst the burning fluid spread to twenty other tanks in the vicinity and soon all were afire. The heat was so intense that trains could not approach within an eighth of a mile of the scene and passengers on the Washington branch of the Pan Handle railroad were unable to reach their destination. The loss is very heavy. ——A convict at work in the brickyard within the State penitentiary stockade died of sunstroke yesterday. It is the first case in years. —— Maj. Finger awards the following scholarships in the Peabody Normal school at Nashville, Tenn.: Misses Mary A. Hamrick and Hattie Jackson, of Shelby; A. E. Headley, Ansonville; R. L. Brown, Sandy Mush, Buncombe county; M. Lafayette, Ashe county. —— Judge Jackson, of the Federal court, denies the petition of H. Clay King for a writ of habeas corpus. ——About 1,500 more men went out on strike in New York city, making over 20,000 men on strike in that city. ——Over 1,000 men left New York city for Homestead. ——Four French Anarchists were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment for stealing the dynamite with which the May day explosions were made. ——A terrible explosion occurred in a celluloid factory at Springfield, N. J. Several persons were killed and buildings wrecked. Houses seven miles away were shaken. ——Two men in Atlanta drank carbolic acid for whiskey. One is dead and the other will die. ——At all the Carnegie mills work is progressing satisfactorily to the proprietors. Many college graduates have gone to work in the mills. ——No more Anarchists will be arrested in Pittsburg just yet. Laughlin & Jones, owners of the immense American steel works are contemplating employing only non-union labor. ——Bauer, the arrested Anarchist, says there are 500 Anarchists in Pittsburg and 1,000 in Western Pennsylvania. ——The body of Carl Ganzthorn, a lawyer of Birmingham Ala., was found in a creek near there. Foul play is suspected. ——The cholera is steadily advancing westward through Russia. There is no doubt, according to the London *Lancet*, of the existence of genuine cholera in Paris. There are 550 deaths a day from this disease in Russia. ——Gov. Holt has received notice from the Governor of Georgia that his requisition for William H. Shelton had been honored. Shelton is a white man who in Madison county three weeks ago murdered Grant Tweed. The arrest was made so soon that no reward was offered. ——The People's party and the Democrats in Dakota cannot agree on a State ticket. ——Much suffering among the victims of the Thursday fire in Bay City, Mich. ——Geo. K. Sistares, a New York banker, committed suicide. ——The police of Boise City, Idaho, have ordered all Japanese to leave the town and at Namba the Chinese have been ordered to leave. There is fear of their spreading the small pox. ——The saw mill of W. E. Miller, at Alma, together with about 50,000 feet of lumber burned. One dwelling house was destroyed also. ——The Republican State Executive committee met in Raleigh, all members, save two, being present, and by a vote of 14 to 1 instructed the chairman to issue a call for a State convention to be held in Raleigh September 7th. Chairman Eaves is confident that the convention will put a full State ticket in the field. ——The Democrats of Pitt county held their convention and nominated a ticket of straight-out, old-time, true-blue Democrats. ——Some one tried to blow up the Union mills of Carnegie The attempt was discovered in time to prevent an explosion. There were 144 workmen in the mills at the time. ——H. C. Frick is still improving. ——The Carnegie company notifies their former workmen that the company will no longer pay interest on the deposits made with it. These deposits amount to $180,000. The company now has 700 men at work at Homestead. ——Hugh O'Donnell has left Homestead for the East on private business, it is said —— Many of the striking workmen have left Homestead, and, consequently, the vigilance of the strikers is not near so great, and those who remain are remarkably quiet. Many of the troops have been sent home and those who remain expect to get away very soon —— The Paris correspondent of the London *Lancet* wires that M. Netler, member of the Hygiene Publique, reports that in twenty-nine out of forty-nine cases of illness reported as cholera, which he has investigated, he has found true cholera bacillus. He says that the true cholera is limited to the suburbs of Paris, and that only that form of the disease known as cholerine exists in the city. —— Professor Dinlabery, however, states that he has found cholera bacillus in two cases in Paris. ——The *Lancet*, in an editorial, says that cholera is making steady headway in Russia and that even incomplete official returns record that 550 deaths are daily caused by the scourge in that country. The disease is spreading westward and the report that it has invaded Roumania, if true, is of serious import to Europe. No proper account, the *Lancet* says, has yet been issued in regard to the disease in Paris, and little importance can be attached to Dr. Prout's official statement that there is no invading or imported cholera in France. The *Lancet* concludes its article as follows: "When half the people attacked die, it matters little what name is given to cholera in Paris and in its suburbs." —— Wm. T. Baker, of Chicago, president of the World's Fair Commission, in an interview in New York, spoke glowingly as to the progress already made in Chicago. He said there was a strong feeling in favor of opening the grounds on Sunday, and discussed the financial side of the question. —— Chas. C. Poske, a well known Baltimore traveling man, died of sunstroke at Richmond, Va. ——The petition for a pardon for Edward Parker Deacon, the American who killed his wife's lover at Cannes, France, has been rejected by the authorities. ——Cyrus Field had at one time, soon after he came home from his trip around the world, an income which was reckoned at $300,000. At his death he left little besides his life policies. ——Tuesday of last week was the hottest day Philadelphia has had, save one, in fifty years. The temperature, 100-8, was the highest of the country. Nine deaths resulted from the heat and there were many prostrations.

### Manchester Before Free Trade and After.

Manchester, England, City News, July 9.]

In 1842 Mr. Frederick Engels, then a youth of twenty-one, came to Manchester from Germany, and became connected with the staple trade of the town. He had a seeing eye and an insatiable curiosity, and was vastly interested in the social condition of the working people. The result of his observations he published in 1845, in a book entitled *Condition of the Working Class in England in* 1844.

The book contains a graphic description of the conditions of life in the principal large towns in this country, London, Bristol, Leeds, Birmingham, Glasgow, and others. To Manchester Mr. Engels devotes no fewer than thirty pages. He confined his investigation mainly to that part of the city which is now embraced in the district east and north-east of Piccadilly—in fact, the old factory part of the town. The present generation have no knowledge of the condition of thiugs in Manchester fifty years ago, and it is well that a book like that of Mr. Engel's comes to remind them of the facts. Even in these days of advanced sanitary knowledge we know that slums and unfit tenements abound amongst us, but during the century before the agitation for Free Trade set in the conditions were worse beyond the power of description; and it may be here remarked that for the twenty years previous to 1842 the circumstances of the wage-earning classes had been growing worse every year. Perhaps the climax of destitution and misery was reached in 1842. We have it on the authority of Parliamentary reports that not only had wages been gradually lowered all over the country for years, but that the cost of food had increased at the same time through high tariffs, and it was estimated that a working man by reason of his reduced wages and the increased cost of living was practically worse off in 1842 as compared with 1826 by sixty per cent—that is to say, while a certain amount of labour in 1826 would earn the equivalent of twenty shillings, in 1842 that same labour only brought the worker the equivalent of eight shillings.

Mr. Engels tells us of the cellar dwellings in thousands in which two families comprizing ten or more persons lived, eat, and slept in one room on the bare floor or on mouldy straw; of the bulk of the people who went barefoot, and whose clothes were so tattered and torn that the wearers seldom took them off because of the difficulty of getting into them again. We are told too of workhouse life at that time, when even in this district adult paupers of both sexes to the number of eighteen or more slept indiscriminately together in one room. In the lodging houses—of which we have survivals to-day in Angel Meadow, though much improved—men, women, and children slept on bare floors all huddled together in any condition of nudity they chose to adopt. Amid all this squalor the dearness of provisions brought the infamous adulterator on the scene, and the miserable wretches who paid threepence a pound for their flour received a large proportion of chalk with it. It is said that these poor people actually bought the adulterated bread, flour, or meal knowingly, for it was more "filling" at the price than the pure article. Diseased meat and poultry and decaying vegetables were openly sold to the poor, the genuine article being beyond their means. Potatoes, meal, and a rasher of bacon furnished a sumptous repast for a family. One-fifth of the people were in receipt of relief. There was one inn or beer-shop to every ten or twelve other houses, and the pawnshops were nearly as numerous. Mr. Engels says there were twelve pawnshops within a short length of Chapel-street, Salford, alone.

In addition to all this the hours of labour were from three to four hours a day longer than the present. Employment was uncertain, and even where everything like regular employment could be obtained, the vile truck system, adopted by most employers, compelled the miserable workers, male and female, to take their scanty wages partly in goods, upon which a profit of twenty or thirty per cent. had been placed by their employers. It is curious to note that the Factory Act of 1834 forbade the employment of young children under nine years of age, and provided for compulsory attendence at school for two hours only a day up to fourteen years of age, but the employer was permitted to deduct a penny a week from the child's wages to pay the teacher. The child's wages might be from tenpence to 1s. 6d. a week, [twenty to thirty-six cents a week.]

The condition of Manchester and the working population thus described by Mr. Engels was speedily affected by two events. The first was the incorporation of the City in October, 1838, and the election of a Town Council, who immediately set about to improve the dwellings and sanitary condition of the city.

Leaving the Corporation to fight the battle against slums, bad drainage, cellar dwellings, bad water supply, and filth generally, we come to the next great cause in revolutionizing the condition of the people without resorting to Communistic methods. This was the great agitation for the repeal of all duties on imports of raw materials and food products. Sir ROBERT PEEL had from time to time tinkered at the tariffs. It will hardly be believed in these days that previous to 1842 the British farmer had been protected in the rearing of cattle and sheep by the absolute prohibition of their importation. In that year Sir ROBERT PEEL, who had been slowly feeling his way to reducing the cost of food to the people, repealed the prohibition and changed it to duties varying from five shillings to one pound per head. Five years before—in 1838—RICHARD CORDEN started the agitation for the repeal of the Corn Laws, and a few years later he and JOHN BRIGHT established the celebrated Anti-Corn League, and in 1846 succeeded it finally repealing the Corn Laws. From that day onwards there has been no increase in any duty on articles of food or raw material entering into the the daily wants of the people, luxuries excepted, and year by year, one by one, articles have been admitted duty free or the duties upon them have been largely reduced, such as tea for instance.

The improvement in the social condition of the people—apart from what Corporations have been able to do in improving their physical surroundings—must be ascribed to Free Trade. Let any reasonable man, who has hitherto been ignorant of the past half century's history of his country—and it is a regrettable fact that the present generation know little of the history of our own and of recent times—read Mr. ENGEL'S book and then follow on with the *Character of the Nations*, written in 1854 by Mr. DUNCKLEY, which was a prize essay written "to show the results of the Repeal of the Corn Laws and the Free Trade policy upon the moral, the social, the commercial, and the political interests of the people." The country when this book was written had only enjoyed the the blessings of Free Trade some seven or eight years, but the progress had been phenomenal and universal. Every class in the country had benefitted, even the farmer and landowner, both of whom had expected ruin. Wheat which for the previous eighty years had averaged sixty-eight shillings a quarter, speedily fell to little more than fifty shillings, and everyting which was necessary either for the daily consumption of the people or requisite for their industries also fell rapidly in price. Imports and exports increased enormously, full employment became general, and an era of prosperity and increased comforts and luxuries dawned upon the people. Hours of labor were shortened, and year by year the people became healthier, happier, and more prosperous.

### THE WORLD'S FAIR BUILDING.

**To be Erected by North Carolina at Chicago.**

Raleigh News and Observer.

The North Carolina World's Fair collecting committee and the Lady Assistants have selected the design for the North Carolina building at Chicago. The design is the work of Messrs. Glenn Brown and Willis E. Hall, of Winston, who, by the way, have achieved an enviable reputation in the profession of architecture in the South. It was chosen in lieu of the Tryon palace, it being found that it would not be possible to reproduce the latter with its proper proportions on the space allotted to North Carolina. This is indeed a high compliment to Messrs. Brown & Hall. The design is a beautiful piece of work and will undoubtedly meet with universal admiration.

The design is a typical North Carolina home of the old Colonial period. The building is 130x60 feet over all, a broad porch in front, the roof of which is supported by four huge columns, Ionic order, which will give it a massive and handsome appearance. In the comb of the porch roof the North Carolina State seal, made of some composition, will be placed. The interior of the building will be finished in native North Carolina pine. A broad gallery extending around the entire interior will be substituted as a second story. This gallery will be supported by a series of stilted arches. In different parts of the building little cut-offs and niches for flowers, plants, etc., will be arranged.

The stair case leading to the gallery will start with a single flight 20 feet wide, the approach to which will be gracefully arched over, with two smaller arches on each side, opening into small conservatories. The main stair stops at a height of about eight feet from the floor. From this landing springs on each side of the 20 foot stairs, two smaller stairs, 10 feet wide each, which carry you through two arched entrances on to the gallery. At the front end of the building on the gallery, two rooms will be arranged for ladies' and gentlemen's waiting rooms, two toilet rooms being on the first floor. The roof will be all open-timbered truss work, supported by turned columns springing from columns underneath the gallery. The building as it stands will be unique and have the advantage of being entirely different from anything at the Exposition. When finished North Carolina will have nothing to be ashamed of but a great deal to be proud of.

### A Giant Telescope.

The giant apparatus projected by M. Delonde, a French Deputy, which is to bring the moon close to the earth, is possible in principle, and indeed seems feasible at the first glance. The speculum of three yards in diameter is not regarded as an impossibility by opticians. Indeed, one of them in the neighborhood of Paris has declared his readiness to accept the commission, and to have the colossal reflector ready for the year 1900. As for the structure designed to receive it, the ordinary constructors of the observatory do not hesitate to charge themselves with its erection. So much for the "brass and glass," which, considering that the instrument would have to present a focal distance of from thirty-six to forty-two yards would present conditions of execution not to be lightly overcome. But astronomers, and among them M. Loewy, are aware of obstacles to the realization of the project apart from the mechanical difficulties, and one of the principal of them is this: In order to obtain observation under such an immense magnifying power it is indispensable that the sight should not be disturbed by air waves, and this cannot be obtained unless there is perfect equilibrium in the atmospheric layers, and unless these be concentric to the earth. In order to enjoy these necessary conditions the apparatus would have to be installed at an altitude of not less than 15,000 feet, so that unless Mont Blanc could be transported to Paris the great telescope would be useless there. But if the telescope could be transported to the summit of Mont Blanc, it would be possible to distinguish clearly by it inequalities on the surface of the moon as large—or as small, rather—as a house of four stories. The climatic conditions on the summit of Mont Blanc are not such as to render continuous observation possible. Such an instrument as the one projected would find its proper home at a similar elevation on a tropical mountain.

### Roumanian Marriages.

The peasants in Roumania usually marry girls belonging to their own village. When a young man has chosen a young woman, he immediately goes to his parents and confesses to them that she finds favour in his eyes, and he wishes to marry her. The father points out that marriage is not like an apple, from which you can take a bite and then throw away if you don't like it; but, finally, if the boy persists in his determination, he goes to two of the most respected peasants in the village and requests them to lay his son's suit before the girls father. In olden times, the two suitors by proxy used to go to the door of the beloved one's house, and, calling out her father, tell him that they have seen a wild bird take refuge there, which they wish to hunt with bow and spear. After a long dialogue, conducted after a set form, the father used to take them into the house, and show them an ugly old woman dressed in rags, as if the prey they sought. Then the hunters would answer, No; the prey they looked for had hair like gold and eyes like a hawk, teeth like pearls, lips like cherries, a skin as white as the plumage of a goose, and a neck like a swan. At last the father would pretend to discover what they meant, and confess that such a being was under his roof. Nowadays this ceremony is considerably curtailed, but the central idea—that of persuasion by the suiter and reluctance on the part of the father—is still maintained.

### Like a Great Railway

With its branches running in every direction, are the arteries and veins which convey the blood to every part of the human system. A cold, sudden changes or exposure, may cause poisonous acids to clog the circulation, and then comes Rheumatism. Beware! If you value life remove the obstruction with Dr. Drummond's Lightning Remedy. You can get a large bottle at the druggists for $5, or it will be sent to you by prepaid express if you send to the Drummond Medicine Co., 48-50 Maiden Lane, New York. Agents wanted.

**Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.**

### The Carolina Central Decision.

Following is the text of the opinion rendered the other day by the Railway Commission, in the matter of the complaint of citizens of Charlotte and Wilmington against the Carolina Central Railway:

This is a complaint that the defendant company had changed its schedule of passenger trains between Wilmington and Charlotte, to take effect on the 17th of July, 1892, and had withdrawn one train from its passenger service which would cause serious inconvenience and loss to the complainants, and asking that the schedule in effect prior to that date be continued and that neither of the trains be withdrawn. The complaint was filed on the 6th July, 1892, and a copy served that day on the defendant. On July 9th following the defendant answered, and the case was called for hearing on the 16th of July following, at a session of the commission in Raleigh. The complainants did not appear in person, but filed extracts from the press of Charlotte, correspondence from individuals and a memorial of the Produce Exchange of Wilmington setting forth the injuries that would result from the action of the defendant. The defendant appeared through the General Manager, J. C. Winder, who filed with the commission a statement, in which the operation of the former schedule was fully set out, and also the effect of the one complained of upon the interests of the parties complaining. The statement declares that the defendant had made it a study to do everything in its power to build up the cities of Charlotte and Wilmington; that no injustice or wrong had been done to either of these cities; that the defendant had been unable to meet its interest, and that the floating debt had been constantly increasing; that it was absolutely essential that every possible economy should be exercised to bring about a sufficient revenue to meet its expenses and interest; that the change of schedule would make saving which it was absolutely necessary should be done and was for no other purpose than because the defendant could not afford, for want of patronage, to operate the former schedule. The General Manager was also heard by the commission as a witness, in support of the facts set out in the written statement. The defendant also filed with the commission extracts from "The Union and Scottish Chief," a newspaper published in the town of Maxton, situated on the defendant's road, and from "The Daily Review," a newspaper published in the city of Wilmington, the former expressing approval of the new schedule and the latter its acquiescence therein. The relief in this case is sought under the 24th section of the Act establishing the Commission, which is as follows:

"'All common carriers subject to the provisions of this Act shall according to their powers, afford all reasonable, proper and equal facilities for the interchange of traffic between their respective lines and for the forwarding and delivering of passengers and freights to and from their several lines and those connected therewith, and shall not discriminate in their rates and charges against such connecting lines and connecting lines shall be required to make as close connection as practicable for the convenience of the travelling public,' etc., etc.

"The 11th rule governing the transportation of passengers prescribed by the commission which is but an affirmance of this provision, provides: 'That all connecting railroads which are under the management and control by lease, ownership or otherwise, of one and the same company, or at connection with a different company, shall be required to make close connection whenever practicable.' It must be observed that the section of the Act and the rule quoted, authorize the commission to hear and determine a case where the complaint alleges or the investigation discloses that that common carrier, against whom the complaint or the investigation is made, does not afford according to its powers all reasonable, proper and equal facilities for the interchange of traffic and the forwarding and delivering of passengers between its line and other lines connecting with it, or discriminates in its rates and charges against such connecting lines or fails to make as close connection as practicable with such connecting lines for the convenience of the traveling public. The act establishing the commission nowhere gives jurisdiction to fix a schedule for any common carrier, prescribing the time of arrival and departure of its trains or their number to suit the convenience of those who may wish to travel over its line. The purpose of the act, as construed by the commission, is to afford relief to the traveling public by preventing unreasonable delay and inconvenience at connecting points on account of a failure to afford all reasonable, proper and equal facilities for speedy transit. Hence connecting lines are not only required to make as close connections as practicable, but they are forbidden to discriminate in their rates and charges.

"The complaint in this case nowhere alleges that the schedule complained of will unreasonably delay or inconvenience the traveling public at any point of connection between the defendant and other lines, by a failure to make as close connection as practicable with such lines, or by a failure to afford all reasonable, proper and equal facilities for forwarding and delivering passengers between the defendant's line and such connecting lines or by discrimination in its rates and charges. The complaint goes no further than to allege that the complainants will be injured and inconvenienced by the change in the time of the arrival of the defendant's passenger trains at the cities of Charlotte and Wilmington and the withdrawal of one train and asks the commission to grant an order requiring the defendant to restore the former schedule. The commission is of the opinion that it does not have jurisdiction to grant the relief asked. Aside from the question of jurisdiction it appears from the evidence before the commission that the change of schedule was not arbitrary or even made willingly by the defendant, but reluctantly, and was necessary to meet its indebtedness. From the facts in the case it appears that the defendant, under the schedule complained of, will afford, according to its powers, all reasonable, proper and equal facilities for the forwarding and delivering of passengers over its line and those connecting with it. The commission is therefore of the opinion that it ought not to grant the relief asked and it is so adjudged."


### There is Great Excitement

Among Rheumatic sufferers over the new remedy that is being put up in New York City. It is claimed there has never been a case where it has failed to cure. It is called Dr. Drummond's Lightning Remedy for Rheumatism, and is sold for $5 per bottle. The remedy is certainly making for itself a world wide reputation as the country is full of Rheumatism. This wonderful preparation does not effect a cure next week, but relieves at once, and almost miraculously. Sent by express prepaid on receipt of price Drummond Medicine Co., 48-50 Maiden Lane, New York. Agents wanted.

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Commission Merchant, Buyer of Cotton and Naval Stores, and Dealer in Hair, Lime, Plaster and Cement.

**Pemberton's Book & Music House,**
Headquarters for School and Office Supplies, Stationery, etc.
Organs and Pianos sold on the Installment Plan.

**Fayetteville Printing & Publishing Co.**
Letter- and Bill-Heads, Statements, Checks, Drafts, Handbills, Circulars, Invitations, Books, Pamphlets, Newspapers.

**B. R. Taylor,**
Person Street.
Merchandise Broker and Commission Merchant.

**T. S. Lutterloh,**
Dealer in
Shoes, Hides, Furs, Wool, etc.

**Martin House,**
—BY—
Jno. M. Martin, - - - Old Street.
Well located for commercial travelers and the general traveling public. Table supplied with best the market affords. Rates reasonable.

**N. Ingram,**
Manufactuer of Sausage,
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At my Restaurant at junction of Dick and Person Streets meals will be served at any and all hours during the day, and until 9 o'clock at night.

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Harness, Bridles, Saddles, Whips, etc.

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Remember the place: Hay Street.

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Manufacturers Cotton-Seed Meal and Crude Oil.
Pays highest market price for cotton-seed.
Dr. J. W. McNeill, Pres. J. T. Denny, Supt.
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**Fayetteville Wooden Ware Co.,**
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**Beaver Creek and Bluff Mills,**
H. W. Lilly, President,
Manufacturers of "Lake George" AA 4-4 Sheeting, Cotton Yarn and Batting.
J. P. Thomson, Pres. A. A. McKethan, Sec. & Treas.

**Fayetteville Cotton Mills,**
Manufacturers of Cotton Warp and Soft Spun Skein Yarns.

**Fayetteville Cedar Works,**
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We make a specialty of two- and three-hoop Brass Cedar Pails, and Keg-shape Oak Well Buckets.

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Manufacturers of and Dealers in Ice all the year round.

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Estimates furnished on application, and correspondence solicited.

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Hardware, Guns and Pistols. Cart and Buggy Material a Specialty.

**McMillan Bros.,**
Manufacturers of
The Seamless Turpentine Still, and General Metal Workers.

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Engines, Boilers, etc. Repairing a Specialty.

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Stalls for rent at 10c. per night. Special accommodations for drummers. Buggies for sale cheap. Cash system.

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In rear Hotel LaFayette,
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Best and most stylish turnouts, on short notice.

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Pure Wines and Liquors for medicinal purposes a specialty. N. E. Corner Market Square and 2 and 4 Green Street.

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Opp. Short Cut Depot,
Wines, Liquors, Tobacco, Cigars, etc.
Agent for Bay View Beer and Mountain Whiskies.
Orders Promptly Filled.

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Wines, Liquors, Brandies and Pure Mountain Corn Whiskey.
All grades of Tobacco, Cigars, etc.

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Foreign and Domestic Wines, Liquors, Beer, Cigars, etc.
Pure old North Carolina Corn Whiskey.

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Largest Dry Goods Establishment in the State.
Wholesale Department 2nd and 3rd floors.
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Dry Goods and Notions of every description and quality.
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DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, SEEDS, TOILET ARTICLES, &c.,
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Soda Water and Milk Shakes in season.

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Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Window-Glass, Garden-Seeds, etc.

### CLOTHING.

**Novitzky & Bro.,**
The Fayetteville Clothiers. Gents' Furnishings, Stylish Suits, Hats, Underwear, Collars, Cuffs, etc.

**Geo. Rosenthal,**
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Gent's Furnishings, Stylish Ready-made Clothing, Hats, Shoes, etc., for Men and Boys.

**W. A. Crawford,**
Merchant Tailor,
Hay St., Hotel LaFayette Building, Next to Postoffice.

**The Racket Clothing Co.,**
The Greatest Combine of them All.
They give you Novelty, Neatness, Durability, Style and Cheapness.

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**Frank Beasley,**
Dealer in
Fine Jewelry, Watches, Clocks and Spectacles.
Repairing done in best manner and warranted, Engraving finely executed.

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Watchmaker and Jeweler.
Spectacles, Eyeglasses, Jewelry, Watches, Clocks, and Silverware, Pocket-knives, Razors, Scissors, etc.

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(Established 1870)
Furniture Dealers and Undertakers.

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Furniture, Matresses, Clocks, Lamps, Shades and Tin Sets.

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**H. I. McDuffie,**
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Hotel LaFayette Building.

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General Insurance Agent—Life, Accident and Fire.

**John Underwood,**
General - Insurance - Agent,
Gillespie Street.

# THE OBSERVER.

Established in 1825 by E. J. Hale, Sr.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., AUG. 4, 1892.


### THE CLINTON CONVENTION.

As the facts concerning the Clinton Convention develop, the matter grows worse and worse. From Chairman Simmons, whose letter to Chairman Kenan we give in another column, we now learn that the resolution endorsing the Chicago platform as stated in the Clinton *Caucasian*, of Thursday, July 21, and as given in terms in the Wilmington *Review* of July 22d, was actually presented and voted down!

The report of the *Caucasian* (Weaverite organ) said:

The Committee on Platforms reported It was a good platform and was adopted by acclamation. An amendment to endorse the National Convention was voted down.

The report of the Wilmington *Review* (uncompromising Democratic) gave the resolution in the following account:

Hon. Mr. Pearsall, of Jones, appeared and read a platform. A delegate from Onslow offered an amendment to the same as follows:

"That the platform of the National Democratic Convention as set forth at Chicago be adopted and approved in all respects."

The amendment was opposed by Mr. C. C. Lyon, of Bladen, and Hon. F. M. Simmons, Chairman of the State Executive Democratic Committee, upon the ground that the platform offered was more in harmony with the times and occasion, and requested the delegate who offered the amendment to withdraw it, which said delegate refused to do, as his idea of Democracy was fully embodied in the Chicago platform.

Upon a call of the counties the amendment received 13 votes, 12 from the unterrified straight-out of Onslow and 1 from Duplin.

Mr. Simmons confirms the *Review's* report in his letter (which see) as follows:

"One of the delegates from Onslow offered the amendment published in the *Review* * * * —the amendment only received the vote of the Onslow delegation and one vote from Duplin."

Mr. Simmons, representing the majesty of the Democratic party in North Carolina, made a grave mistake in not turning his back upon the Weaverites at the outset, upon their showing their colors in the platform committee room. There can be no sort of question upon this point. If the Democratic party be a party of principles, those who are charged with representing the party must uphold and proclaim those principles. If the Democratic party have an organization, those in especial who represent organization must uphold and proclaim the particular set of principles which organization was intended to preserve the integrity of. They, if none others, are the high priests of orthodoxy.

Mr. Simmons made another mistake when he telegraphed Mr. Weill, as given in the last issue of this paper, that there was no foundation for the statement in the *Review* that the convention voted down a resolution to endorse Cleveland and Stevenson. As a matter of fact, if we still hold to the Democratic doctrine that principles go before men, the convention did worse: it repudiated the very principles in the Chicago platform which Mr. Cleveland's representatives insisted should be there as a condition of his running.

And Mr. Simmons makes another mistake when he says in his present letter that the platform adopted contained nothing seriously objectionable, and that it was one upon which as Democrats we stand.

Few things could be more objectionable than this unconstitutional and undemocratic declaration taken from the platform published in the Clinton *Caucasian*, the Weaverite organ of the convention:

"The right to issue money is the inviolate prerogative of the government"—[meaning the Federal government.]

And nothing could render a platform more utterly unfit for a Democrat to stand upon than the omission of a word of denunciation of the chief issue of the campaign, the Force bill.

Nevertheless, the circumstances which confronted Chairman Simmons were not only embarrassing, as he puts it, they were, we verily believe, unprecedented in the history of politics; Chairman Simmons has had the manliness to make his *amende* to the Democratic party; and the incident, so far as he is concerned, may be considered as closed.

Not so with those, whoever they may be, who are responsible for the suppression of the records of the convention, and from whom not one word of explanation has proceeded, though two weeks have elapsed since the convention sat. Meanwhile, the Democratic public who have a right to know, in the form of a record duly signed, what their servants did at an important crisis, without being compelled to depend upon such casual reports and statements as may filter into the press through unauthorized channels, or be picked up on the streets, are still groping in the dark.

Until this record is brought to the light of day; until an explanation is given of the astounding fact that those who were left in possession of the convention, after the Weaverites withdrew, failed to cry out in indignation at this act of bad faith on the part of those they had made such sacrifices to retain, and failed then and there to recover the lost ground by repudiating the compromise platform and adopting the Cleveland platform—until these things are done, we repeat, the loyal Democrats of this District will not rest content.

### THE PERIL OF COMPROMISE.

The dangerous, undemocratic platform adopted by the Clinton convention, illustrates the unspeakable folly of allowing the enemies of the Democratic party to dictate its declaration of principles.

The campaign of education of 1890, following upon Mr. Cleveland's Tariff message, turned the people's minds from the bitter memories of the war, and set them to pondering upon political principles and political measures affecting their personal well being. No sooner did this become apparent to the Republican leaders than they took steps to turn this aroused public consciousness to their own account. The Solid South, which had barred their way to complete possession of the government for the better part of fourteen years, still obstructed them. Therefore to the Solid South they once more turned. With consummate skill they seized upon the very condition of the public mind which seemed to assure their political death, to break down this hitherto insuperable barrier.

The reader will find in another column the warning given by a Washington correspondent of the intentions of the Chairman of the Republican national committee. Despairing of New York and fearing for the Western States, he has fixed his eyes upon several of the Southern States, including this State, as a field for political trading in behalf of his national ticket. This purpose, though made known now for the first time in an authoritative way, was the origin of the so-called People's Party movement in the South. Our readers are acquainted with the more manifest methods employed by the leaders of that movement—for example the endeavor to cause distrust of the Democratic party by the impartial condemnation of both the old parties; and the like. But the most insidious and the most potential of those methods seems to have escaped entirely the notice of representative Democrats. That insidious and potential method is the breaking down of the thick wall that divides the fundamental principles of the Democratic party from the fundamental principles of the Republican party. As we have repeatedly had occasion to say of late, the fundamental principle of the Republican party is the enlargement of the powers of the Federal government by implication and inference—as in their Force bill, their protective tariff, their issuing of legal tender paper notes, and the like; whereas the fundamental principle of the Democratic party is the confinement of the Federal power strictly within its limited sphere as defined by the language of the Constitution—as in the Democratic party's denial of the Government's power to pass a Force bill, or a protective tariff bill, or a bill to issue money, legal tender, or otherwise.

How would this method naturally proceed? First, the Third party emissaries of the Republican party would seek to familiarize the people with measures of Federal aggrandisement and centralization at the expense of the States, such as the government ownership of railways, and the government issuance of money. This we know they have done. They would next seek to confuse the people's minds as to the radical difference existing between the aims of the two old parties, and to claim that there is no such difference. This, also, we know they have done. And the climax would be to force the Democratic party to confess that there is no such difference over, as it were, its own signature. Then would the wall be completely broken down, the dividing line obliterated. Have we not just witnessed the consummation of this very thing at Clinton?

The platform which we have there signed, at the dictation of the enemy, proclaims, that there is indeed no difference between the Democratic party and the Republican party, or between the Democratic party and the Weaverite party—that is to say, for the sake of pandering to a supposed debauched sentiment among the people, that we are willing to open the road to the centralization of power in the Federal government.

Is it difficult now, looking backward, to understand the liberality of the Third party people with the offices, so long as they were allowed the opportunity of fettering the Democrats with the platform? Or to understand the meaning of their action at Clinton, when, having captured the very citadel of party orthodoxy, a Democratic Electoral nominating convention, they at last cut adrift from us, and contemptuously flung the dry bone of the office to the unsuspecting Democrats?

Gentlemen of the Democratic party! Let us repudiate the compromising Clinton platform. It is the people's votes we seek. It is the people's reason we must convince. The people are not fools. They can be convinced by reasonable reason, but not by the illogic of a double-thinking party that proclaims with one voice that it is the party of the Constitution, and with another that it will destroy the Constitution.

### MR. SHAW'S POSITION.

Elsewhere we reprint from the Wilmington *Messenger* a card addressed to that paper by Mr. J. G. Shaw.

Mr. Shaw mistakes the situation. It is not a question of his honor, but of what his honor requires him to do. We think we can make this plain to Mr. Shaw.

The Constitution originally contemplated that an Elector should be a free agent, that is to say, that he should occupy the same relation to his constituents as an uninstructed delegate to a national convention, for example, or an uninstructed member of Congress, or other trustee of political power. It is not necessary to go into a recital of the causes, perhaps the inevitable causes, of the degeneration of the functions of an Elector which long since took place, beginning with the Jefferson-Burr contest of 1801 that led to the XIIth amendment to the Constitution ratified in 1804. It is sufficient to know that an Elector, while no law can restrain him from voting as he pleases once he is elected, is really in practice, so far as his electoral functions go, nothing more than a human machine for recording the will of a political party. Of course his honor is at stake. That is to say, he must vote as the duly authorized representatives of his party instruct him to vote.

All this being so, that is, the free agency element of the Elector's functions having been altogether removed, the next inevitable evolution of the system of government by party, followed as a matter of course. That is to say, the party custom has been to make its will known in a regular and unmistakable way. And so tremendous are the interests involved—the political, fiscal, and international interests of sixty-five millions of human beings, hanging, as they seemed in the Tilden electoral contest at one time to hang, upon the single vote of Cronin, or his opponent, in Oregon—that the party laws which determine the regularity of the way, are as fixed as the laws of the Medes and Persians.

With this brief review in mind, let us come to the specific application of these general remarks to the Clinton Convention and the credentials of Mr. Shaw.

Mr. Shaw says in effect that he knows whom he is expected to vote for because every body present knew that the Convention had been purged of the anti-Cleveland element. We have not the slightest doubt of that. What we want is the official record of the fact. The minutes of the Convention, signed by the President and countersigned by the secretaries, would constitute such a record. Can any public man or other person conversant with political party procedure, point to an instance, before this, where such a record was not forthcoming? Certainly not. Is such a record forthcoming now? Again, certainly not. On the contrary, two weeks have passed since the Convention sat, and not a single Democratic official connected with the convention has ventured to produce such a record, though repeatedly called upon to do so.

So much for what does not exist.

Now for what does exist.

We re-print elsewhere from the organ of the Weaverites, the Clinton *Caucasian*, what that journal indicates, by the head lines prefixed to it, is the "Platform adopted by the Democratic Convention of the Third Congressional District." We also reprint from the same paper the proceedings of the Weaverite seceding convention. The humiliating contrast is presented by these two documents that our late dark-lantern friends sign the chairman's and the secretary's name to their document, while our Democratic document is not signed atall! Nevertheless, as we were informed by the chairman of the District Executive committee that there was but one copy of the platform, and the copy which we reproduce from the Weaverite organ is the only one which has come to light that even professes to be the platform, we must pass by the mistaken taste which led the Democratic officials to entrust it to the enemy, and accept it as the genuine platform adopted by the Convention. In this connection, it may be noted that while the Weaverite report designates the convention as "the Congressional convention, which convened in Clinton on July 20th, '92," the platform purports to have been "adopted by the Democratic Convention of the Third Congressional District."

These facts being settled, we come to a still more specific application of them to the case in hand.

As we are unable to secure in Mr. Shaw's behalf any official record duly signed and countersigned by the proper officials, setting forth that he had been regularly chosen an Elector of the Democratic party with instructions to vote for the Presidential nominee of that party's national convention and to preach the doctrine laid down by that convention, we find that the only document which can be traced to the convention—viz: the platform printed in the Clinton *Caucasian*, and reproduced by us to-day—brings us abruptly to the fork of the roads.

When Mr. Shaw confronts the people and his Weaverite or Republican opponent on the stump, will he repudiate this platform and preach the one adopted by the convention which nominated Mr. Cleveland for him to stand on? If so, he repudiates the authority of the convention which elected him Elector, and at once he ceases to exist as a representative of that body, and his official status disappears. If, on the other hand, he stands by the Clinton platform and repudiates the Chicago platform, as instructed by the Clinton convention to do, he thereby repudiates the authority of the Chicago convention and with that the nomination of the very man he says he intends to vote for.

Confronted with such a dilemma, he would be laughed off the stump.

What we are striving for, is to get this dilemma before us, as it will appear in the minutes of the convention, now, and not to wait until we see it emerging, at the critical time and too late for recall, in the columns of the Clinton *Caucasian*.

We think that Mr. Shaw, upon reflecting upon these things, will come to thank us with all his heart for saving him and the party from the severest handicapping it could possibly be subjected to, instead of suggesting that any one desired to question his honor or insult him.

As pointed out in our last issue, the remnant of the convention which was left in possession of the meeting held at Clinton could easily have repaired the damage done by their initial error of supposing that they could touch pitch without being defiled, by reconsidering the platform, when they discovered that they had been outwitted, and adopting the Chicago platform. But this is precisely what, for some unexplained reason, they did not do. Therefore the necessity for giving Mr. Shaw an official status, without another day's delay, commissioning him not only to preach Cleveland but Cleveland's doctrines. The case is, so far as we know, unprecedented; but, as we have said, a document from the State Committee would probably suffice, in which it could be set forth that, in the absence of regular proceedings by the Congressional convention, the State Committee accepts the manifest purpose of the Cleveland delegates of the District to nominate Mr. Shaw, places his name on the State ticket, and authorizes and instructs him to repudiate the Clinton platform and to preach the Chicago platform.

### A WARNING.

The Washington correspondent of the Winston *Sentinel* writes to that paper, under date of the 29th ult., a note of warning which our people need to take seriously to heart. There can be no question about the intentions of the Weaverites, and the skill with which they outwitted our people at Clinton shows the danger of having any sort of dealings with them. The only safe course is not only to "make no compromise with the devil," but to keep him at such a distance that he cannot have the opportunity of burning your fingers.

Says the *Sentinel's* correspondent:

"North Carolina Congressmen are perceptibly uneasy on account of the political situation at home. The districts that seem to be the most doubtful, as seen by the North Carolinians here, are the Fourth, Fifth and First, with ominous whisperings from the Sixth and Seventh. I had a long talk last night with Representative Branch, of the first district. He is not at all enthusiastic over the outlook for his own re election, and expressed great surprise at the failure of the State papers to give any reports of the canvass that Harry Skinner is conducting. Mr. Branch is inclined to the opinion that the Republicans and Weaverites will make some sort of a trade. Possibly the Peoples' party will ignore State affairs, stay in the fight for the electoral vote, the Republicans supporting their nominees for Congress, in the hope that Weaver may thus draw enough Democratic strength to give Harrison a plurality. The reward of the Peoples' party for this agreement would be several of the districts which are now Democratic and which will be Republican if there are three Congressional tickets in the field. Whether there is fusion or not the Republican machine has an eye on North Carolina, and any trade that may be made will be in the interest of Harrison. Chairman Carter came over from New York this week for a final conference before the scattering of the leaders by the adjournment of Congress and one of the results of his trip is a decision to make a fight in the South.

There is nothing encouraging in the outlook in New York for the Republicans and there is danger in the West. It is easy to conceive a situation in which a good sized block of Southern states will be necessary to re-elect Mr. Harrison. The disturbed situation in Virginia, the Carolinas, Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama, opens up to Mr. Carter the hope of a possible avenue of escape. And this is no time to overlook opportunities. North Carolina is one of the victims already marked. The details of the plan of attack have not been arranged, but so far as he has gone Mr. Carter says there is no lack of money for the work. The State in common with its neighbors will be flooded with boodle. The fight will be nothing short of desperate, and Democrats may prepare for a struggle. Heretofore but little attention has been paid to the South by Republican National Committees, but the coming campaign will be an exception. Mr. Carter is a man of energy, and North Carolina Democratic leaders should not under-estimate the importance of his fight.

### CURRENT COMMENT.

Gentlemen of the State Democratic Executive Committee! Please don't lead us; or allow us to be led; or con-done our being led; or, if so be, allow us to lead you, into any more entangling alliances.

* * *

When Elector Shaw, clad in his rectified credentials,—the repudiated Clinton platform out of sight, Cleveland on his lips and the Chicago platform held aloft,—faces the people on the stump, the harrassment of Clinton will be forgotten in the sturdy blows he will deliver for true Democracy. No other District in the State will be better served than the Third will be by our brilliant young townsman.

* * *

Loyal Democrats of the Third Congressional District! Where would you be today, if the Democratic press could have been muzzled in the matter of the Clinton Convention—particularly the Democratic press in the District where the lion needed to be bearded in his den? And where would you be on the 8th of November, with the jeers of your enemies, Weaverites and Republicans, ringing in your ears, over the ludicrous attempts of your candidates to carry water on both shoulders—the unconstitutional, undemocratic Clinton platform on one, the straight, Democratic Chicago platform on the other!

* * *

Our protectionist friends are making a great to do over the fact that the British built City of Paris which has just been subsidized into flying the American flag, is the fastest ship afloat. For the life of us, we can't see the point. It seems to us, on the contrary, that, until we succeed in building something better than the City of Paris for the same cost, she will continue to stare us in the face as an uncomfortable reminder of the disgrace into which the Republican tariff has driven our ship builders, whom the British ship builders, since 1861, have beaten out of their boots.

* * *

If the powers of the Federal government be stretched and amplified, as in practice they have been by the Republican party, and as in profession they are sought to be by the Third party and the Clinton platform, then complete possession of the Federal government by the Republican party gained this November, and perpetuated possession of the Federal government gained in consequence, will mean worse despotism than that which exists at Homestead, and that is worse today than exists in any monarchical country short of Russia or Turkey.

Such would be the effect of the Force bill, which the Republican platform announces the Republican purpose to pass; which the Omaha platform and General Weaver announce the Third Party purpose to laugh at; which the Clinton platform announces its mongrel purpose to ignore; but which the Chicago platform and Mr. Cleveland announce the Democratic purpose "to oppose to the death!"

* * *

The Republicans haven't succeeded in their efforts to break the force of the damning exposure of their protectionist policy supplied by the Carnegie war. First, Manager Frick was shot and seriously wounded; but it turns out that his assailant was one of a band of anarchists having their headquarters in New York, the same city, by the way, which supplied most of the cut-throat hirelings employed by Mr. Frick through the Pinkertons. Then a private soldier of the Pennsylvania guard shouted his delight at the shooting of the tyrant Frick, and this was seized upon at once as abundant evidence that the doctrine of Protection was sound; but, unfortunately for the Republicans, their Major-General Snowden, besides being an ass, turned out to be a petty tyrant as well, and the consequence is that the soldier has been subjected to the barbarous punishment of being tied up by the thumbs and otherwise maltreated -without trial even by court-martial! So, this has restored the status of the Free Trade and Protection question to the equilibrum in which it rested before the shooting of Frick, and the discovery, on the one hand, that the violent members of the mob who maltreated the Pinkertons after their surrender were Hungarians and other recent importations of the Carnegies made at the time of the last strike, and, on the other, that many of the Homestead workmen were well to do, occupyiny their separate homes instead of huddling in tenement houses. Why, all the Free Trade English workmen in mills occupy their separate houses, and the Empire would be wiped out of existence in a twinkling if that class of labor had to submit to the degradation and deprivation it has to submit to in the mining and manufacturing regions of the North, in this free, but protected, country!

The truth of the Homestead business is simply that the wage earners, who have long been cajoled into voting the Republican ticket, are at last understanding what fools they were, and they boil with indignation as men will do who suddenly find that they have parted with their birthright (the right of bargaining for their own labor) for a mess of potage.

### OPENING OF THE CAMPAIGN.

**Ringing Speeches by the Next Governor and Ex-Governor Jarvis Monday at Whiteville —Three Thousand Citizens Present.**

[Wilmington Messenger Report August 2]

Yesterday was a field day at Whiteville, Columbus county.

The event was the formal opening of the political campaign in North Carolina and the Democratic hosts of the counties of Columbus, Bladen and Robeson turned out 2,500 strong. All the morning the citizens came in from every direction, on horse back and in vehicles, and by 12 o'clock the public square was a mass of men.

The Superior Court, Judge Winston presiding, was convened in the morning and adjourned about noon. A platform had been erected in the beautiful grove in front of the Court House, and the meeting was opened about 12 o'clock by Dr. N. A. Culoreth, the chairman of the County Democratic Executive Committee.

Dr. Culbreth upon calling the meeting to order made a ringing speech and said it was his pleasure to introduce Col. Elias Carr, the Democratic nominee for Governor of North Carolina. He said, however, that he felt that an introduction of the next Governor was not necessary, as all that was necessary was to point the man out and say who he is, for he is so well known that his name is a household word in every home in North Carolina. He wanted to know that if there were any who were tired of office seekers of that kind. The fact was he did not want the nomination, but he consented to be the nominee of the party because he did not seek the office—the office sought him. He did not want the nomination but the people said they wanted him. If it were said that the people are tired of professional men for office your nominee is not a lawyer, nor physician, nor railroad man, nor a banker, but a full fledged farmer, and while he is a farmer he is a simon-pure Jeffersonian Democrat. (Applause.) In the dark days of '69 and '70 Col. Carr stood steadfast and was true to his State in all the years of Radical rule and tyranny, and if he is elected, as he will be by 40,000 majority, he will be one of the best Governors this grand old State ever had. Chairman Culbreth then said in conclusion: "I introduce to you the next Governor of North Carolina."

Col. Carr stepped forward amid applause and started off by saying he would be brief in what he had to say and would make himself plain. He said he was no orator, but was a farmer, and believed in good Allianceism, and that good Allianceism was synonymous with Democracy, for he could not see how any but a good Democrat could be an Alliance man as according to the principles they were one and the same in interest.

Col. Carr said he was a Democrat and was proud of North Carolina—proud of her glory in the past and in her glory in war and in peace. He was born on her soil and his ancestors and relatives lie buried here, with the exception of those who fell in defence of their country who lie buried in the sister States north and south of us. My life, said he, is that of a quiet farmer, and it has been a successful one there. In 1883 he was impressed with the terrible depression of the agricultural interests, and he came into public life with the hope of investigating into the cause. He was then elected president of the North Carolina Farmers' Association which was succeeded by the Alliance, of which he was elected president and held that office for the full constitutional term—two years.

He said he desired to warn his hearers that they should not lose sight of the great issue in the campaign—the dethronement of the Republican party. The Democratic party, said he, has been at the head of one branch or other of the Government at times during the past thirty years, and referring to the so-called Third party, he said they were wrong in ascribing to that party all the responsibility for every measure which depresses the agricultural interests. The Democratic party had not been in full possession of the government and hence could not be held responsibile as a body for any of the evil legislation complained of any more than the Alliance could be held responsible for the acts of its individual members. Some members of the Democratic party had voted to recharter the National Bank, and some had voted against the remonitization of silver, and in favor of the repeal of the income tax, but they were individuals and not the party which could not be held responsibility for them. The Republican party, on the contrary, is responsible for the legislation of the country. It was not right to hold the party which had repeatedly been defeated at the polls responsible for evil legislation.

The great issue of this campaign, urged Col. Carr, is the absolute annihilation of the Republican party with its Force bill and its protective tariff. He appealed to the white men of North Carolina to hold together and defeat the Republican party, which he declared would endanger the liberties of the people if it remained in power another four years. He then defined the position of the Democratic party on tariff reform and urged the support of Cleveland, although he was not the choice of the Democracy and was not his choice before the Chicago convention. He plainly showed the Third party men that any other vote east would be half a vote for the Republican party, and earnestly besought them not to throw their vote away.

Col. Carr said the St. Louis platform, with certain things eliminated, and the Ocala platforms, were good Democratic doctrine, but the great omission in the former was the question of tariff reform. He then made a plain and extensive exposition of the tariff question and demonstrated how it was robbing the farmers.

He closed by appealing to the Democrats to put aside all differences and wrangling and work for one common cause in the coming election.

### EX-GOVERNOR JARVIS.

W. G. Burkhead, Esq., said the pleasant duty had been assigned him to introduce ex-Governor Jarvis, whom all North Carolinians knew and all love and in whom all have confidence. He (Jarvis) was not here seeking political preferment, but comes because he is your friend and my friend and comes to save the State.

Ex-Governor Jarvis was received with great applause and he made a speech that thrilled the audience and had a marked effect. He said when he left home a Third party told him that he might get on the train and ride through the heat and dust to Columbus but he would have nobody to speak to. He was therefore gratified that such was not the case and he was gratified to see such a large assemblage of citizens to hear the issues in this campaign. He had been told that the people would not hear Democratic speeches, but he declared that God pity the day that the white citizens of North Carolina became such servants of the bosses. [Applause.] That was the way with the Republicans and negroes in the dark days of '68-'69, but thank God, not the white people of North Carolina.

Eight years ago, said Gov. Jarvis, I spent one of the happiest days of my life in your county, in old Williams Township. It gave a Democratic majority that was almost unanimous, and he then asked how about Williams Township? He was glad to be assured the old township was true to the party that has given good government, order and peace throughout the State.

Gov. Jarvis said he did not come to quarrel with the Third party men, but to speak confidently and earnestly to them. He knew that there was not the confidence that once existed, and he knew that no one has the same confidence in him as in the past. He came, however, to restore that confidence.

He then spoke of his relations to the people when Governor, and appealed to the audience. If they ever knew of his deceiving any man wilfully or knowingly about anything. He declared that neither had he misled the people of the State in public affairs, and he hoped they would listen to what he would have to say. During his six years as Governor of the State he never had an aspiration that was not for the glory of the State. (A voice: That's so.)

Some of our people are losing sight of the principles of our government. I want to bring you back to the bed rock principles of the finest government we ever saw. Now and then the question is heard, what the government ought to do about this or that, about the government ownership of railroads and the like. The government is looked upon as something away above the people—a tripod as it were. It should not be what should the government do, but what should the people do? All sovereignty rests in the people and not in the Government. The Government is the people in this country, and not as in Russia, Germany or Spain. All power resides with the people, whereas in monarchies it resides with Kings and Emperors. Sovereignty in this country lies with the people and the question is, "What will the people do?"

Governor Jarvis then spoke of the money power of the Government and made a powerful argument on the tariff, which he said was responsible for all the hard times and depressions in this section. He made it plain that the tariff drains this country for the benefit of nine States of the Union at the expense of all the others. The money of the country is hoarded up in New England and is not in circulation.

Governor Jarvis made a telling argument against the tariff, and showed up the system of robbery which exists under the laws of a Republican administration, including the enormous amounts spent on appropriations, pensions, etc. All of this money is paid in the North and the South gets no benefit of it.

The speaker said that when Minister to Brazil he had seen American sewing machines sell in that country cheaper than they do here, and he pointed out the iniquity of the matter.

An exhaustive speech was made on the tariff and force bill by Governor Jarvis and he closed by asking the people pointedly if they wanted to divide and secure the success of the Republican party with its handful of white men and its 110,000 negroes.

The above is not a fair outline of the able speeches made yesterday, but the Democrats of Columbus are relieved by the visit of the distinguished gentlemen.

[Reprinted from the Clinton Caucasian, Weaverite Organ.]

**An Anti-Cleveland Elector for the Third Congressional District.**

Special Correspondent.]

MR. EDITOR:—After the nomination of Hon. B. F. Grady for Congress at the Congressional Convention, which convened in Clinton July 20th, '92, the anti-Cleveland part of the Convention withdrew and met in the Courthouse for the purpose of consulting in regard to putting out an anti-Cleveland candidate for elector of this district. On motion of Hon. Marion Butler, Dr. Cyrus Thomson was called to the chair and John E. Fowler was made secretary of the meeting.

On motion, a committee consisting of Dr. Nicholson, of Onslow, Dr. Matt. Moore, of Duplin, and Hon. Marion Butler and Mr. Daniel Kornegay, of Sampson, were appointed a committee to draft resolutions. The committee reported as follows:

Be it resolved that this mass meeting of anti-Cleveland Democrats, composed of a majority of the delegates to the Third Congressional Democratic Convention and many citizens will not support any one for elector who will vote for Grover Cleveland for President of the United States in the Electoral College.

Resolved, 2nd. That of the three candidates we prefer James B. Weaver, and in order to have an elector representing the whole distriet who will vote for Weaver in the Electoral College, it is the sense of this meeting that the Fayetteville convention re-assemble on August 23rd to nominate such elector.

Resolved, 3rd. That we endorse the nomination of Hon. B. F. Grady for Congress if he endorses the platform adopted in convention to-day and request the Fayetteville convention to endorse him on the same terms.

The resolutions were adopted.

Upon motion, Dr. Cyrus Thomson, of Onslow was recommended for Elector.

After several speeches, which were received with much enthusiasm, the meeting adjourned.

DR. CYRUS THOMSON, Ch'n.
J. E. FOWLER, Sec'y.

**North Carolina and the World's Fair.**

The Raleigh correspondent of the Wilmington *Messenger* writes as follows to that paper:

The Commissioner of Agriculture furnishes me with the text of the following resolution, certainly a very important one, adopted at the recent meeting of the State Press convention:

"WHEREAS: The State Board of Agriculture has undertaken to place North Carolina in line with her sister States at the Columbian Exposition in 1893 and to exhibit the State's resources in the department of agriculture, horticulture, mines and mining, fish and fisheries and forestry, and

WHEREAS: The appropriation made by the last General Assembly has not been available and it is evident that money must be raised for the continuance and furtherance of this great work, therefore be it

*Resolved*, That this press association pledges its co-operation and aid to the State Board of Agriculture in its efforts to creditably present our varied resources to the world through the medium of the great international exposition at Chicago, and further, that it be the policy of this association to create a sentiment favorable to the enactment of such legislation as will make available the appropriation made by the last Legislature."

It has been difficult to obtain any definite statement as to the success with which the ladies are meeting in the effort to raise funds for the North Carolina building at the World's Fair, but it is now said they have about $4,000.

Commissioner John Robinson says he has agents collecting all the field products and that they are very successful. The committee on collections will have agents at all the fairs in the State and will secure as far as possible the very best specimens of productions which can be obtained in this way. Just now many photographs of Western scenery are being taken and most of these will be enlarged and shown. In addition to the State fruit fair which will be held at Chicago next year, fruit will be sent there from time to time in refrigerator cars, and be exhibited in its natural state. All fruits which will not keep will be shown in jars, in preservative fluid. The Board of Agriculture and the committee on collection call on all North Carolinians to help in every way.

**All Honor to Murchison, of Moore!**

The following letter, which has the unmistakable ring of true Democracy, has been received by the editor of the OBSERVER:

JONESBORO, N. C., July 30, 1892.

DEAR SIR:—As there has been such wholesale denunciation of the course of certain Democrats, or persons so-called, at the Clinton Convention, it may be a subject of some interest to the people to know who were true.

* * * * * *

I was chairman of the committee on credentials and with one other member signed the minority report and advocated its adoption. If satisfied to do so, I simply wish you to state in your next issue that Moore county throughout the struggle was solid for pure Democracy and opposed to fusion or compromise. I see you have D. E. McIver as the member of the executive committee from Moore. I was appointed myself. Yours truly,

W. E. MURCHISON.

It is reported that Hon. Oct. Coke will speak here to-morrow evening.


**Castoria**

For Infants and Children.

Castoria promotes Digestion, and overcomes Flatulency, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, and Feverishness. Thus the child is rendered healthy and its sleep natural. Castoria contains no Morphine or other narcotic property.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 South Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"I use Castoria in my practice, and find it specially adapted to affections of children." ALEX. ROBERTSON, M. D., 1057 2d Ave., New York.

"From personal knowledge and observation I can say that Castoria is an excellent medicine for children, acting as a laxative and relieving the pent up bowels and general system very much. Many mothers have told me of its excellent effect upon their children." DR. G. C. OSGOOD, Lowell, Mass.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 Murray Street, N. Y.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

**Medical College of Virginia, RICHMOND.**

The Fifty-fifth Annual Session of the above-named institution will begin SEPTEMBER 27th, 1892, and continue six months.

For Catalogue or other information write to Dr. J. S. DORSEY CULLEN, Dean of the Faculty and Professor of Surgery.
July 14, 1892.—3m

**CAROLINA -Machine Company-**

MANUFACTURERS OF

**Saw Mill Machinery,**

DEALERS IN

**"Rebuilt" Engines and Boilers**

Works and Office, Fayetteville, N. C.
May 19, 1891.

**Get Prices on Pianos and Organs**

—FROM—

**The North State Music Co.**

CECIL G. STONE, Manager.

RALEIGH, N. C.

SPECIALTIES ARE THE TWO CELEBRATED HIGH GRADE

KRAANCH & BACH and KIMBALL PIANOS

AND THE WORLD-RENOWNED

**Kimball Organ.**

March 17th, 1892. 1y.

**McCLURE & GRENAMYER**

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

SASH, DOORS AND BLINDS, BEDSTEADS, ETC

WE ARE NOW READY TO OFFER TO THE TRADE A

FULL LINE

Of House-building Material, Sash, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings, Casings, Scroll-work, Turning work, Flooring, Ceiling, Wainscoting and Rough Lumber.

ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

Feb'y 4, 1892—tf

**R. M. NIMOCKS,**

GROCER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,

**Cotton and Naval Store Factor.**

OFFERS TO THE PLANTERS OF CUMBERLAND AND CONTIGUOUS COUNTIES A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF

GROCERIES, WAGONS, PLOWS.

AND GENERAL FARM FURNISHING GOODS AT LOWEST CASH PRICES

CALL AND SEE HIM BEFORE TRADING ELSEWHERE

June 23, 1892—tf

THE ROLLER TRAY TRUNK

THE MOST CONVENIENT TRUNK EVER DEVISED.

The Tray is arranged to roll back, leaving the bottom of the Trunk easy of access.

Nothing to break or get out of order. The Tray can be lifted out if desired, and to buy this style is a guarantee that you will get the strongest Trunk made.

If your Dealer cannot furnish you, notify the manufacturers,

H. W. ROUNTREE & BRO., Richmond, Va.

May 26, 1892.—4m

# THE OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE N. C.

THURSDAY.....AUGUST 4, 1892.


## TOWN AND COUNTY.


Z. W. WHITEHEAD, City Editor.

☞ All accounts due the Observer for subscriptions and advertising have been placed in the hands of Mr. E. J. Hale, Jr., for collection, who is authorized to settle the same


We are pained to learn of the death of the venerable mother of Mr. Jernigan, of the Raleigh *Chronicle*, which occurred on Sunday at her home in Hertford.

**New Paper.**

We learn from the Wilmington *Messenger* that a new paper called the *Cumberland Democrat* will appear here this week, Duncan Rose, Esq., editor. Success to the *Democrat!*

**Fire.**

On Saturday last about 1 o'clock the kitchen of Mrs. Thos. McDaniel, on Green street, was found to be on fire, but was soon extinguished without the aid of the fire engine which had promptly appeared on the spot.

**Fayetteville vs. Rocky Mount.**

These two fine teams will cross bats at the base ball park in this city, on Monday and Tuesday afternoons of next week. We have no doubt that these games will be largely attended, as they are expected to be very interesting and exciting.

**Fayetteville and Charlotte.**

We are pleased to state that a good connection has been effected between the Atlantic Coast Line and the C. C. Road so that passengers can leave here at 5:30 P. M., and reach Charlotte at 11 P. M. same day. This connection is made at Pembroke.

**F. I. L. I.**

There having been some confusion as to the place at which the Band was to play, we are requested to state that it will hereafter play in front of the Park House every Friday evening. We understand that this splendid band has been engaged for the Red Springs Fair.

**Base Ball.**

The Fayetteville base ball team, accompanied by a large concourse of our citizens left on a special train last Friday afternoon for Hope Mills to play the crack team of that place. The game which resulted in a victory for Fayetteville was a very enjoyable one.

**Township Committeemen.**

The newly elected Democratic Executive Committeemen of the several townships of Cumberland county are requested to meet in the Town Hall in Fayetteville, on Thursday, August 11th, 1892, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing a County Executive Committee, and such other business as will require attention.

HENRY L. COOK,
Chairman Co. Dem. Ex. Com.

**To go into Camp with the Veterans.**

The Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry Company has received and accepted an invitation to go into camp with the ex-Confederate Veterans at Wrightsville, on or about the 15th inst. The OBSERVER wishes for our soldier boys a pleasant sojourn at the sea-coast, and a pleasant re-union with those survivors of the "late unpleasantness" who bear the "scars of many battles."

**Fine Sport.**

The Fayetteville Base Ball Club, like everything else in Fayetteville, proposes to do nothing by halves, and has just enclosed their ground with high fences, and otherwise improved things preparatory to "crossing bats" with other clubs from all parts of the State. We are assured that the people of Fayetteville in a few days will be given an opportunity to witness some of the finest playing to be seen any where.

**Free of Charge.**

For the benefit of those residing throughout the Cape Fear and Pee Dee sections of the State, we will state that the railroads throughout North Carolina, have agreed to transport, free of charge, all ex-Confederate soldiers to and from the Veteran's Encampment at Wrightsville, on the 14th to the 21st, inclusive. Extensive preparations are being made for the veteran's entertainment and comfort, and it goes without saying that a royal time is in store for them.

**Meeting of the County Commissioners.**

Minutes of the last meeting read and approved.

Complaints having been made in regard to Troy Vann's butcher pen it was ordered that the matter be referred to Dr. J. H. Marsh, superintendent of health.

It was also ordered that the repairs of the county jail be referred to W. S. Cook and Sheriff Smith with full power to repair the same and report to this board.

The tax-list of G. A. Thomson, in Cross Creek was corrected so as to make valuation of 17½ acres of land near Davis's $100 instead of $500.

After transacting some minor business the board adjourned.

**The People Love Him Everywhere.**

As an evidence of his personal popularity and the high esteem in which Senator Vance is held by the people of North Carolina, it is only necessary to refer to his short trip last week from Wilmington to Charlotte, and thence to his mountain home near Asheville. At Lumberton, Maxton, Laurinburg, Rockingham, Wadesboro and Monroe, as well as Charlotte, a traveling man tells us, he was greeted with large crowds, brass bands, cannonading and other demonstrations of regard. At Laurinbug the train stopped about 15 minutes, and the jovial Senator and Ex-Governor was called out of his private quarters and happily responded, during which time he scored some good points for Democracy.

Rev. W. B. Oliver, of the first Baptist church, this city, left last week to join his wife on a visit to the latter's relatives in the "Old Dominion" State. His pulpit will be filled next Sunday by Rev. I. T. Newton.

**Broom Drill.**

The large audience which assembled at Williams Hall last Thursday night to witness eighteen of Fayetteville's most beautiful young ladies drill against eighteen of the F. I. L. I company's young men were greatly delighted and much surprised at the splendid drilling of the young ladies who, prettily uniformed, went through all sorts of beautiful and difficult manœuvres without making a single mistake. Mr. Leighton Huske, who wore a very picturesque uniform, commanded the young ladies with great skill and ability. The latter were declared the winners and were presented with very handsome badges by Col. W. S. Cook in a few very appropriate remarks. The F. I. L. I. Band which played delightful music, created great enthusiasm and won the hearts of all by its splendid rendition of Dixie. After the drill a very pleasant german was participated in by a great many of the young people present.

**Capt. Cotton Resigns at Hope Mills.**

We have it upon good authority that Capt. S. H. Cotton has tendered his resignation as general superintendent of the Hope Mills Cotton Factories, to take effect Sept. 1st, proximo, which has been accepted by the company. Capt. Cotton is a gentleman of no little experience in the manufacture of the "fleecy staple," and much to our delight we hear it whispered around that he has his eye on Fayetteville as the place of his future operations. If the Captain could be induced to link his fortunes with the new mill, a portion of the capital stock of which has already been subscribed, and mention of which has before been made in these columns, it would be a capital idea, and we believe a good move for all parties concerned. Meantime let the committee in charge of the capital stock, probe the matter and lay every inducement before him to secure Capt. Cotton's residence in Fayetteville as well as his connection with the new cotton mill.

**People and their Movements.**

Mrs. E. J. Lilly is visiting friends in Sara'oga.

Mr. J. W. Morris of the Atlantic Coast Line, is in town.

Mrs. John Roddick is spending a while at her old home in Kenansville.

Mr. Jennings Pemberton is spending his summer vacation at Morehead City.

Capt. R. O. Whitaker and family left this morning to visit relatives in Warsaw.

Messrs. A. G. Harrell and E. H. Jennings are off on a business trip to High Point.

We have had the pleasure of a call from Prof. Martin H. Holt, one of the principals of Oak Ridge Seminary.

Mr. Neill McKay and Mr. Winston McNeill visited last week the family of Capt. J. A. McPherson in 71st.

His many friends are glad to see Mr. Goelet Myrover back home again after an absence of nearly three years, spent in New Orleans.

Mr. John Bruner, after spending several weeks in different parts of Europe with relatives and friends, has returned home, looking well.

Capt. Thos. Murphy and wife, of Salisbury, were in the city last week on a visit to the parents of Mrs. Murphy, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Worth.

Mr. Thos. Moore left here Tuesday to the regret of his numerous friends to accept a business situation in Richmond, Va. We wish him unbounded success.

Prof. Smith is in the city for the purpose of forming a penmanship class. He comes here highly recommended by both press and public of the places he has taught in.

Mr. T. J. Warren, formerly of Sampson county, and more recently of this city, but now of Macon, Georgia, is on a short visit to friends here and relatives in Sampson.

Mr. A. A. McDuffie and family, of Athens, Ga., and Mr. John D. McDuffie, of Macon, Ga., with his little daughter, are spending a few weeks with relatives in this city. We understand that Mr. A. A. McDuffie, after a residence of 23 years in Georgia, has removed to North Carolina and will locate in Greensboro, engaging in mercantile business in that town. Mr. Jno. D. will return to Georgia.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Holland, two of the oldest and best known and most highly respected citizens of this city, are spending the heated term among relatives and friends in New Jersey and New York, and have visited all the noted places of interest in those two States. Their numerous friends in this community are rejoiced that these two good old people have this favorable opportunity of pleasure in their old age, and sincerely trust that a kind Providence will allow nothing to occur to mar their enjoyment while away, or prevent their return home in safety.

[From the Wilmington Messenger.]

**Letter from Elector Shaw.**

*Editor Messenger:*

Since the closing of Clinton Convention much has been written in regard to the nomination of congressman and elector by that convention, and some papers have gone so far as to insinuate that there is some doubt as to whether or not the elector nominated is an out and out Cleveland man. I am surprised very much that any such intimations should be made. Before the nomination for elector, every man who was tainted with Third partyism or who had any decided opposition to Cleveland withdrew, leaving the convention entirely in the hands and absolutely under the control of the untainted, tried and true Democracy. The convention, thus purged of all factions not heartily in accord with the success of the party, proceeded to the nomination of an elector, and complimented me by giving me the nomination. I desire to say here and now, as the candidate nominated by that convention and as a citizen, it is with me, Cleveland and Democracy, first, last and all the time. Any paper or papers which insinuate to the contrary, make such insinuations without grounds or authority. The very intimation of such is an insult, for I consider that a man receiving a nomination from a Democratic convention, would be a knave and a villian if he did not work and vote for the man in whose interest he had specially been chosen.

JOHN G. SHAW.

Fayetteville, July 29, 1892.

**The District Conference at Carthage.**

[Correspondence of the OBSERVER.]

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., July 28, 1892.

MR. EDITOR:—It was my privilege last week to attend the Fayetteville District Conference M. E. Church South, at Carthage, Moore county, and a report of this conference will be no doubt made in the church papers, but many would like to know something of what was done who do not see the church papers; so with your permission I will give a *layman's* impressions of it. Well first, on Wednesday there was an educational meeting at Jonesboro. The high school there is the property of the Fayetteville District Conference, and Dr. Gibbs arranged this meeting so delegates to the conference could take it in on the way. I heard three fine addresses on Wednesday from Revs. J. D. Bundy and M. Bradshaw, and Proff. Helms, but from what I heard the event of the occasion was a sermon Tuesday night on Christian Education by Dr. W. H. Moore, of Hay St. Church. The Presiding Elder, preachers and laity agree in pronouncing it a masterly presentation of this vital subject. Conference opened Thursday at 9 A. M. My home was with a former Fayetteville man, Mr. J. V. Larkins, who I am glad to know is doing well; in fact, Mr. Editor, I find all good Fayetteville men there doing well.

The spiritual condition of the church as reported, was not very high. The financial condition I considered good, considering the hard times.

A resolution discountenancing irresponsible Evangelists was voted down.

Dr. F. L. Reid presented the furnishing of the dormitories at Trinity College. The plan is this: Say 150 dormitories cost $30 to furnish each—to be furnished by individuals or churches, Sunday-schools, &c., in memorial of some friend, each room so furnished to be properly inscribed. Dr. Moore pledged Hay street church for one in memory of the late E. J. Lilly, and J. M. Lamb pledged Hay street Sunday-school for one in memory of Henry Lilly.

Well, we had education presented by so many, that when it was announced that Dr. Crowell, President of Trinity College, was to preach on christian education Sunday morning, some of us felt tired, but the Doctor presented his subject from a new standpoint. Accused the leaders in Church and State of failing in their duty to the masses, hence the unrest in farming and labor centres, offered as a cure the sympathy that Christ taught when He had compassion on the multitude. The sermon was able, pointed and strong, but just a little too *radical* in some things.

Carthage—well, if one wants to feel that the church in all its branches is one, just go to Carthage to a District Conference.

Yours truly,

JAS. M. LAMB.

[Correspondence of the OBSERVER.]

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Aug. 2, 1892.

MR. EDITOR:—In your last issue some "horny-handed son-of-toil," over the signature of "Plow Handles" while advocating his choice for a seat in the Lower House, takes occasion to demand of Cross Creek a candidate "free from rings" and "machine politics." That "his Democracy be beyond doubt," &c., &c.

Now, sir, for the past 22 years the writer has been an active, pushing, energetic, partisan Democrat, who has never asked for or held any office of profit; has spent considerable time and money, and has worked early and late to advance what he honestly believed to be to the best interest of all of our citizens, whether they made their "living between the plow handles," in the mill, workshop, store or counting-room. Has tried to do his duty as a citizen and a Democrat, and if there is any "ring" or any "machine" here, he must necessarily be in some way connected with it. Now, I, together with many other anxious citizens want to know something as to our past misdoings.

Will your correspondent please inform us who constitutes "the ring?" What does he mean by "machine politics?" When or where has he ever been injured by any "machine politics?" Whom has any "ring" ever injured? Can he name anybody who has ever profited by any "machine politics?" Is he obtuse enough to suppose that any political campaign was ever successfully run without more or less cost? How much has he or his neighbors ever contributed towards the success of the principles of undoubted Democracy? Is a man to be called a machine politician because he is patriotic enough to contribute from his time and means to the success of his party, especially when he does so without reward or hope of reward. If so, then we want and badly need more of them. To whom is Cumberland county indebted for the honest, square, Democratic government she has had for the past 20 years, if not to the active Democrats in both town and county, all of them parts of the grandest sort of a political "machine? So give us a rest with all such bosh and rot as insinuated in the article referred to, and let all good citizens join in and nominate a ticket whose pure Democracy shall, indeed, be *beyond question*. Whoever Cross Creek presents you can depend upon his politics being *simon pure*. Should his choice receive the nomination, he will have no warmer supporter than I will be, as my Democracy is the kind that sticks to the regular Democratic nominees, from the President down to township constable. "A Hebrew among the Hebrews."

JAS. D. MCNEILL.

**THE CLINTON CONVENTION.**

Wilmington Messenger July 29.

**Letter of Explanation from Chairman Simmons, of the State Democratic Committee.**

STATE DEMOCRATIC EX. COM.,
RALEIGH, N. C., July 26, 1892

*W. R. Kenan, Esq., Chairman, Wilmington, N. C.:*

DEAR SIR—Replying to your favor of July 26th, I beg to say the statement contained in the *Daily Review* to the effect that the Clinton convention voted down a resolution endorsing Cleveland and Stevenson is a mistake and without any foundation. No such resolution was introduced in the convention.

With reference to the convention itself I beg to assure you that it was with the greatest reluctance I attended it, because I had been fully informed of its composition. I went at the urgent solicitation of delegates who hoped we might be able to devise some plan of escape from the complications which the extraordinary composition of the convention threatened.

When I reached Clinton I found our friends very much alarmed for fear the convention would adopt the St. Louis platform and nominate a Weaver elector. Under these circumstances I consulted with the most prominent men in the convention, and we decided upon the course which was afterwards pursued.

We could see no way by which we could eject the anti Cleveland delegates from the convention because they were not only duly accredited delegates, but were in the majority; and the question was squarely presented to us whether we would retire and surrender the convention to this element or remain in and force it out. We decided it was best, if possible, to make them run rather than to run ourselves. Several times on the very threshold of the convention we were threatened with a test which would have revealed our weakness and forced us from the convention. These tests wisely, as we thought, we averted.

The first difficulty arose over the contest from Onslow. That contest was settled exactly as the State convention had settled it. This, however, gave very great offence to certain delegates from that county, who, from that time on, neglected no opportunity to further embarrass an already greatly embarrassed situation. We were satisfied a majority of the delegates were not with us. We had seen all the committees constituted against us, and after a long squabble in the Committee on Platform we succeeded in agreeing upon a platform, which, while it did not embody all we wished, contained nothing seriously objectionable. The concessions necessary to produce this result had, in every instance, been made by the other side. This platform we had every assurance would be adopted as agreed upon, unless amended, and then the field being opened for additional amendments we might expect to find ourselves confronted with the St. Louis platform. One of the delegates from Onslow offered the amendment published in the *Review*. Mr. Lyon and myself explained to the Convention the situation, and suggested while there was no sort of opposition on our part to the Chicago platform, the platform, as agreed to by the committee was unobjectionable in what it did state and embodied the main principles of Democracy, and that under the circumstances it was not deemed prudent to open the field to promiscuous amendments. When the vote was taken on Mr. Huggins' amendment our position was again reiterated in explanation of our vote.

Whether the action of the Clinton Convention was wise under all the circumstances or not, those who were present at least thought so, as is shown by the vote—the amendment only received the vote of the Onslow delegation and one vote from Duplin.

I have no hesitation in saying to you the situation was one of the most embarrassing I ever had to deal with, but it was the opinion of our friends who were present that under the circumstances we could have done nothing better than what we did. We secured all practical results of the convention, to wit: A platform upon which as Democrats we stand; the nomination of a good Cleveland Democrat for Congress and another for Elector, and we did not think it good policy to surrender these practical results to secure the substitution of one Democratic declaration for another, although the one might be fuller and more desirable.

I was exceedingly anxious myself, and so were the rest of us, to avoid if possible disclosing the fact that in a Democratic convention we were in a minority.

When the nomination of Mr. Grady was reached we demanded that his friends make known his position with reference to Mr. Cleveland and refused to proceed to ballot until it had been stated by those protessing to know that he was sound on the National ticket. Unquestionably we would have withdrawn from the convention rather than have submitted to the nomination for Congress of any one not in favor of Mr. Cleveland—likewise, we would have withdrawn rather than have submitted to the adoption of an objectionable platform, such as we were at first threatened with.

I think no one who knows my position would accuse me for a minute of desiring the success of the State ticket at the sacrifice of the National ticket. My position upon this question has been very decided. At the late meeting of the Central Committee, in the presence of Mr. Carr and Mr. Furman, the only candidates on the State ticket present, I stated we could not at this election divorce the State from the National ticket, and that nothing must be done by the candidates on our State ticket or by this committee which would give color to the idea that we were willing that one should be saved to the detriment of the other. I stated that it was necessary that every candidate of the party on the ticket should at all times and under all circumstances take an unequivocal position with reference to Mr. Cleveland, and such is my position now. But the question, to my mind, involved in the Clinton Convention, was whether we should surrender what was practically and essentially important in order to pass a resolution which might be omitted without serious consequences. The explanation which was made at the time to the convention (which was in possession of all the facts which complicated the situation) was satisfactory, and it seems to me very unjust to publish the abstract facts without giving the circumstances, which seemed to those present to warrant the action of the convention and render it justifiable.

Yours truly,

F. M. SIMMONS, Chairman.

[Chairman Kenan to the Editor of the Observer.]

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 29, 1892.

*My Dear Major:*

For your editorial in last issue of the OBSERVER I thank you from the very bottom of my heart. It expresses my sentiments exactly. That and that alone is the kind of Democracy to sweep the field with. The three articles "Pretty Law," "Clinton Convention" and "Let us tell the People," should be placed in the hands of every white voter in the State. Again thanking you,

I am your friend,

W. R. KENAN.

[Reprinted from the Clinton Caucasian, Weaverite Organ.]

**Platform Adopted by the Democratic Convention of the Third Congressional District**

1st. We, the representatives of the Democratic Party, of the Third Congressional District of North Carolina, do reaffirm our allegience to the principles of the party as founded by Jefferson and Jackson. We believe the public welfare demands the application of those principles in the conduct of the Federal Government

2nd. It is a cardinal principle of taxation that a man shall be taxed according to his ability to pay, therefore the present system of tariff taxation is unjust and oppressive to the poor; a tariff for protection is utterly without warrant; a tariff for revenue has been considered Democratic doctrine, but in view of the extravagance of recent Congresses we believe the phrase needs new defination.

3rd. In order that the wealth of the nation may bear its proportionate part of its burdens, we demand a graduative tax on incomes, and that the revenue so derived shall be applied first to the payment of the pension roll.

4th. In view of the universal depression of agriculture and all labor we declare that tariff and financial reform and economy in the expenditures are the overshadowing issues in this campaign.

5th. We reaffirm our allegiance to the Democratic principles of Jefferson and Jackson in opposition to National Banks, and in favor of a National currency issued without corporate interventions. We believe that National Banks of issue ought not to be tolerated in a Republican Government. The right to issue money is the inviolate prerogative of the government.

6th. We demand immediate repeal of the 10 per cent tax on State Banks

7th. We demand that the government shall issue legal tender notes in volume sufficient to meet the business needs of the country and that said legal tender notes should be made a legal tender in payment of all debts, both public and private, and we demand that the currency be increased as rapidly as possible to an amount not less than 50 per cent.

8th. We demand the immediate passage of a bill for the free and unlimited coinage of silver, and we deplore the failure of the present Congress to pass such a law.

The Democrats have swept the field in Alabama, and the Third Party, including our Chapel Hillian friend. Kolb, out of it.

Raleigh News and Observer, July 31.

**Statement from Chairman Simmons in Regard to what he Stated to Mr. Marion Butler.**

The editor of the *News and Observer* last night received the following telegram:

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 30.

Referring to the article in the *Caucasian* of the 28th you can state that I said to Mr. Butler in effect that while there was no disposition to apply tests to those who claimed to be Democrats, those who went into our primaries and conventions should do so with the understanding that the convention would only nominate men who intended to support the entire ticket, State and national, and it was hoped and believed no one who could not agree to this would insist upon participating in these party meetings. There was no suggestion of a bolt because it was assured that there would be no attempt to violate this clear principle of political ethics.

F. M. SIMMONS.


**2,228,672.**

These figures represent the number of bottles of Dr King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, which were sold in the United States from March '91 to March, '92. Two Million, Two Hundred and Twenty-Eight Thousand, Six Hundred and Seventy Two bottles sold in one year, and each and every bottle was sold on a positive guarantee that money would be refunded if satisfactory results did not follow its use. The secret of its success is plain. It never disappoints and can always be depended on as the very best remedy for Coughs, Colds, etc. Price 50c. and $1.00. At B. E. Sedberry & Son's Drug Store.

**Strength and Health.**

If you are not feeling strong and healthy, try Electric Bitters. If "La Grippe" has left you weak and weary, use Electric Bitters. This remedy acts directly on Liver, Stomach and Kidneys, gently aiding these organs to perform their functions. If you are afflicted with Sick Headache, you will find speedy and permanent relief by taking Electric Bitters. One trial will convince you that this is the remedy you need. Large bottles only 50c. at B. E. Sedberry & Son's Drug Store.


## FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

*Reported by A. E. Rankin & Co.,*
**WHOLESALE GROCERS.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| N. C. BACON— | | FODDER, | 90 |
| Hog Round, | 11 | HIDES— | |
| Sides, | 10 | Flint—good, | 5 |
| Hams, | 12½ | Flint—damaged, | 1@3 |
| WEST. BULK MEATS— | | Dry Salt, | 4 |
| Sides, | 8½ | Green, | 2 |
| Shoulders, | 6½ | IRON— | |
| WESTERN BACON— | | American, | 3 |
| Sides, | 9 | Swedes, | 5@6 |
| Hams, | 15 | LARD— | |
| Shoulders, | 6½@8 | N. Carolina, | 10 |
| BAGGING, | @7 | Western, | 9 |
| BEEF— | | LEATHER— | |
| On foot, | 3 | Upper, country, | 35@40 |
| Dressed, | 5@6 | Sole, Hemlock, | 25@27 |
| BEESWAX, | 20 | Harness, c'ntry, | 25@30 |
| BUTTER— | | MOLASSES, | 25@40 |
| North Carolina, | 20@25 | NAILS— | |
| Northern | 30@00 | (12d basis), | 2.40 |
| COFFEE— | | PORK— | |
| Java, | 30 | Fresh, | 5@6 |
| Rio, | 20@00 | Mess, | (None.) |
| COTTON YARN, | 85@95 | POTATOES— | |
| COTTON TIES, | 1.40 | Sweet—new, | 50 |
| CHICKENS, | 15@25 | Irish—o | 50 |
| EGGS | 10 | SALT, | 95 |
| FLOUR— | | SUGARS— | |
| N. C. Family, | 2.50 | Coffee, | 5 |
| West. Fam., | 5.00@6.00 | Granulated, | 6 |
| CORN MEAL— | 75 | SHEETINGS, | 5½ |
| GRAIN— | | SHUCKS, | 50 |
| Corn—new, | 70 | TALLOW, | 5 |
| Oats | 50@55 | WOOL, | 18 |
| Rye, | 95 | SPIRITS— | |
| Peas, | 1.00 | Corn Whisky, | 175@2.00 |
| HAY— | | Rye Whisky, | 1.75@3.00 |
| N. Carolina, | 40@60 | Ap. Brandy, | 1.75@3.00 |
| Northern, | 1 00 | Peh Brandy, | 1.75@3.00 |

**Fayetteville Cotton and Naval Stores Market**

*Corrected by the Fayetteville Cotton Exchange*

Good Middling..... 7½
Middling..... 6½
Strict Low Middling..... 6¼
Low Middling..... 6¼
Turpentine, $1.60 to $2.10 per bar el
NAVAL STORES—Spirits 24½ cents
Rosin was steady, prices ranging at 65c, to 70c.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.


### PRIVATE SCHOOL.

MISS ALICE MALLETT

will open her school September 5th, 1892. She will receive, not only small children, but will prepare pupils for the HIGH SCHOOLS of the State or elsewhere.

Aug. 4, 1892. 4t

### SCHOOL OF PRACTICAL PENMANSHIP.

PROF. W. L. SMITH

will give a series of ten lessons in **PRACTICAL PENMANSHIP** at Mrs. Utley's school room, beginning next MONDAY MORNING, AUGUST 8, at 9 o'clock. Terms $2, for the course, payable during last week of the term. For other information see him at Hotel LaFayette.

Aug. 4, 1892. 1t

### LUMBER BRIDGE HIGH SCHOOL.

**FALL SESSION BEGINS SEPT. 5, 1892.**

**Boys and Girls Prepared for College.**

SHORT BUSINESS COURSE.

MUSIC AND FRENCH TAUGHT BY

**MISS SUDIE H. GAY,**

a graduate of Willson Collegiate Institute and highly recommended by Prof. Warren, President of that inst tution.

Board with the teachers or in private families $7.00 per month. Tuition $1.50 to $3.00 per month. A room offered young men wishing to club. For particulars address

J. A. McARTHUR, JR., A. B., Principal,
July 28, 1892—2tpd] Fayetteville, N. C.

### FOR SALE.

I offer for sale my NEW and very desirable residence on Cool Spring Street, in an excellent neighborhood, contains six large rooms, besides Dining room, Kitchen, Pantry and four Closets, supplied with gas; rooms and hallway in lower floor hard finished; water (on rear porch) unsurpassed, and supply abundant. Lot 80x131.

W. S. SHEETZ.
July 28, 1892. tf


### Democratic Township and County Conventions.

The Democratic Convention of Cumberland County is called to meet in Fayetteville on Thursday, August 11th, 1892, at 12 M., for the purpose of nominating candidates for county offices and the General Assembly, and for such other business as may properly come before it.

The Democrats of the several townships of Cumberland county are hereby notified to meet in their respective townships, at their usual places of meeting on Thursday, August 4th, 1892, at 11 A. M., for the purpose of electing delegates to represent them in said County Convention, and also to elect a Township Executive Committee, composed of five, to serve for the next two years.

The several Township Executive Committees are requested to give further notice of said meetings.

H. L. COOK, Chairman.
J. A. McPHERSON,
W. F. CAMPBELL,
W. B. DRAUGHON,
A. McBUIE,
Dem. Ex. Com. of Cumberland Co.
July 21, 1892—tm


## MONEY LOANED!

**ONLY 5 PER CENT. INTEREST.**

**—DO YOU EVER WANT MONEY?—**

**Read Every Word of This.**

**THE NEW YORK LIFE** is an Insurance Company "of the people, by the people, for the people," and their contracts guarantee more privileges and greater benefits to policy-holders than the contracts of any other company in the world.

**THEIR "NEW ACCUMULATION POLICY"**

contains no conditions as to Residence, Travel, Occupation, Habits of Life, or Manner of Death.

Contains a provision that after the insured has made three (3) annual payments, his insurance for the full amount will be continued for a term of years *free of charge*—thereby making the Policy non-forfeiting. For example: A Policy holder aged 30, who has paid three annual premiums, will be entitled to insurance to the full amount of his policy for 5 years longer without any further payment of premium—thus receiving 8 YEARS INSURANCE FOR 3 ANNUAL PAYMENTS.

After the insured has carried his policy for 5 years, HE CAN OBTAIN A LOAN from the Company on his Policy—for example: A, who is 20 years of age, has a Policy of $10,000. After he has made 5 Annual Payments the Company will lend him $1,000 ON HIS POLICY for 15 years at 5 per cent. interest. And the longer the Policy runs before loan is applied for the larger the amount of the loan that he may obtain. *This makes a Policy excellent collateral security from its date.*

THIRTY DAYS GRACE allowed on payment of premiums—that is to say: If your premium falls due on June 30, and you fail to pay it and were to die before July 30, your policy would be paid in full; or if you should become sick durings the days of grace and tender your premium to the company they would receive it unconditionally, which is *a privilege no other company allows.* Other companies, in the first instance would not pay the insurance, and in case second instance would decline to receive your premium and would lapse your Policy.

The Policy is absolutely incontestible after one year, and practically so from the date of its insurance.

**THE NEW YORK LIFE**

is the only company in existence that shows an official Report from the Insurance Department of New York of its financial condition; and this official Report is that the Company is in possession of *bona fide* assets to the amount of over ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIVE MILLION DOLLARS and has a *surplus* over and above all liabilities of NEARLY SIXTEEN MILLION DOLLARS.

If you want insurance, why pay your money for a Policy in some other company which is filled full of "ifs" and "ands," when for the same amount of money you can obtain of the NEW YORK LIFE such a Policy as we have herein described!

For further particulars, or if you desire such a policy, apply to

**H. I. McDUFFIE, Agent.**
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
July 21, 1892. tf

### Horner Military School,

OXFORD, N. C.

Modern buildings, hot and cold baths, gymnasium, healthful climate, beautiful surroundings, numbers limited. A model home school for boys. Catalogues sent on application.

July 28, 1892. 4t

### Newberry House

FOR SALE.

On Saturday, August 27th, 1892, at 12 o'clock, at the Market House in Fayetteville, will be exposed to sale by public auction, the House and Lot on the west side of Kennedy street, known as "THE SUSAN NEWBERRY HOUSE." Terms of sale cash.

N. W. RAY, Att'y.
C. GLOVER, Auctioneer.
July 28, 1892. ts

### KING'S MOUNTAIN HIGH SCHOOL.

KING'S MOUNTAIN, N. C.,

**(FOR BOYS AND GIRLS)**

is located in the most healthful, moral and charming locality in North Carolina. Church facilities ample; religious influences excellent; educational advantages equal to the best; board in first-class private families only $8.00, while in messes only $3.50 to $4 00; tuition down to suit the hard times.

Send for circular to

J. A. MONROE, A. M., Principal,
P. O. (for the present) Lumber Bridge N. C.
July 21, 1892. 1m

### DAVIDSON COLLEGE,

DAVIDSON, N. C.

**SESSION 1892-'93 BEGINS SEPTEMBER 8TH.**

CLASSICAL,
MATHEMATICAL, SCIENTIFIC, LITERARY, BIBLICAL, COMMERCIAL.

Eight men in the Faculty. Courses for degrees elective in the higher classes.

ACCESSIBLE, INEXPENSIVE, MORAL, Y. M. C. A. Hall and Gymnasium complete.

Send for a catalogue. Address
REV. J. B. SHEARER, D. D., LL. D.,
President.
June 21, 1892. 8w-pd

### ST. MARY'S SCHOOL,

**RALEIGH, N. C.**

THE ADVENT TERM OF THE 51ST ANNUAL SESSION WILL BEGIN SEPTEMBER 22ND.

For catalogue address

REV. B. SMEDES, A. M.,
RALEIGH, N. C.
July 21, 1892. 3m

### THE NORTH CAROLINA COLLEGE OF Agriculture & Mechanical ARTS,

will begin its fourth session September 2nd, 1892 County Superintendents of Education will examine applicants for admission.

Total cost $100 per year. Address
ALEXANDER Q. HOLLADAY,
President, Raleigh, N. C.
July 21, 1892. 1mpd


### Administrator's Notice.

Having qualified as administrator of the estate of John Brown, deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate to present them duly authenticated on or before July 21, 1893, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to the said estate are requested to come forward and make immediate settlement with me at Athens, P. O., N. C.

J. R. BROWN,
July 21, 1892 6tpd Adm'r of Jno. Brown.


### CAPE FEAR RIVER STEAMERS!

**Steamer A. P. HURT.**
**Capt. W. A. Robeson.**

Leaves Fayetteville Mondays and Thursdays.
Leaves Wilmington Tuesdays and Fridays.

**Steamer Cape Fear,**
**Capt. Irvin Robeson.**

Leaves Fayetteville Wednesdays and Saturdays.
Leaves Wilmington Mondays and Thursdays.

☞ First Class Passenger and Freight accommodations on each of the three Steamers.

Through Bills of Lading to ALL Points.

Connects at Wilmington with the Clyde Steamship Company.

For Freight Rates and other information, apply to
W. S. COOK,
Manager.

## Looking after the Dollars.

It needs no prophet to tell that if you look after the dollars now, they will look after you when you need their aid.

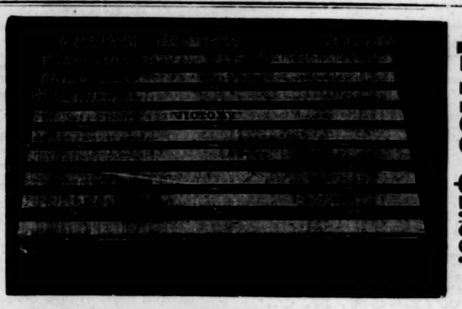
The consumer who uses "Perfection" Flour saves from 50c. to $1.00 on every barrel bought, and gets the finest Flour made.

These potent arguments should induce even the most skeptical and prejudiced to use PERFECTION in preference to every other brand.

Price only $5.50 per barrel, sacks in same proportion. Sold by

**Q. K. NIMOCKS & CO.,**

Fayetteville, N. C., Aug 4, 1892.

**Price $1.25.**  **Price $1.25.**

## Grand Midsummer Bargains!

**Clearance Sale of Cheap, Medium and Fine Furniture.**

AN OPPORTUNITY THAT SHOULD NOT BE MISSED.

Goods delivered free of charge within 100 miles of Fayetteville, if you can be reached by Railroad or Steamboat. The above Springs to fit any sized bed—regular price $1.75, reduced to $1.25, and all other goods in proportion. Country produce taken in exchange for Furniture. Bring me shucks, wheat, oat, rye or rice straw and moss.

**WILLIAM B. LaFAR,**

MATTRESS MANUFACTURER AND FURNITURE DEALER.

3rd DOOR WEST OF BANK OF FAYETTEVILLE.

July 7, 1892—tf FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

## W. L. DOUGLAS $3.00 SHOE

A genuine sewed shoe, *that will not rip*, fine calf, seamless, smooth inside, flexible, more comfortable, stylish and durable than any other shoe ever sold at the price. Equals custom made shoes costing from $4 to $5, and is the

**Best in the World for the price.**

**For GENTLEMEN.**

$5.00 Genuine Hand-Sewed.
$4.00 Hand-Sewed Welt Shoe.
$3.50 Police and Farmer
$2.50 Extra Value Calf Shoe.
$2.25 Working-man's Shoe.
$2.00 Goodwear Shoe.

**For LADIES.**

$3.00 Hand-Sewed.
$2.50 Best Dongola.
$2.00 Calf and Dongola.
$1.75 FOR MISSES.

**For BOYS & YOUTHS.**

$2 & $1.75 SCHOOL SHOES.

**TAKE NO SUBSTITUTES.**

**IT IS A DUTY** you owe to yourself and your family, during these hard times, to get the most value for your money. You can economize in your footwear if you purchase W. L. Douglas' Shoes, which, without question, represent a greater value for the money than any other makes.

**CAUTION.** **W. L. DOUGLAS' name and the price is stamped on the bottom of each shoe, which protects the consumer against high prices and inferior shoes. Beware of dealers who acknowledge the superiority of W. L. Douglas' Shoes by attempting to substitute other makes for them. Such substitutions are fraudulent, and subject to prosecution by law, for obtaining money under false pretences. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.** Sold by

**ROSE & LEAK,**
Agents, Fayetteville, N. C.

July 7, 1892—tf

Mosquito Canopies, AT S. SHEETZ & SONS.
Mosquito Canopies, AT S. SHEETZ & SONS.
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Mosquito Canopies, AT S. SHEETZ & SONS.
Mosquito Canopies, AT S. SHEETZ & SONS.

**At a Bargain---New and Fresh.**

July 7, 1892—tf

## SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

—AT—

## WALTER WATSON'S Hardware House.

| | |
|---|---|
| PLOWS, | HOES, |
| HAMES, | RAKES, |
| TRACES, | FORKS, |
| BACK BANDS, | SHOVELS, |
| SINGLE TREES, | WHEEL BARROWS, |
| REPAIR LINKS, | LAWN MOWERS, |
| BULL TONGUES, | FLY FANS, |
| SWEEPS, | FLY TRAPS, |
| SHOVELS, | BUSH AND BRIER HOOKS, |
| SWEEP STOCKS, | PUMPS, |

**Sash, Doors and Blinds,**

**LIME, LATHS, HAIR, &c., &c.**

March 24, 1892—tf

## Salem Female Academy,

SALEM, N. C.

**The Oldest Female College in the South.**

The 91st Annual Session begins September 1st, 1892. Register for last year 327. Special features:—**the Development of Health, Character and Intellect.** Buildings thoroughly remodelled. Fully equipped Preparatory, Collegiate and Post Graduate Departments, besides first-class schools in **Music, Art, Languages, Elocution, Commercial and Industrial Studies.**

JOHN H. CLEWELL, Principal.

July 14, 1892—4tpd

## Granville Institute,

OXFORD, N. C.

**A Boarding and Day School for Girls and Young Ladies.**

Proprietor—REV. F. W. HILLIARD.
Visitor—REV. W. W. WALKER.

PRINCIPALS:

Miss Margaret Burgwyn Hilliard, Woman's College, Baltimore.
Miss Katharine Hilliard, A. B., Woman's College, Baltimore.

Instruction in English Branches, Latin, French, German, Art, and Vocal and Instrumental Music.

Terms very moderate.

For catalogue with full particulars, apply until August 1st, to the Rev. F. W. Hilliard, Sparrow's Point, Baltimore County, Md.; after that date to the Misses Hilliard, Granville Institute, Oxford, N. C.

July 14, 1892. 2m

## University of North Carolina.

Instruction is offered in four general courses of study, six brief courses, a large number of special courses, and in law, medicine and engineering. The Faculty includes twenty teachers. Scholarships and loan funds are available for needy young men of talent and character. The next session begins September 1st. For catalogue with full information, address PRESIDENT WINSTON,

Chapel Hill, N. C.

June 23, 1892—2m

## A Few Words to my Friends,

To my friends and the public generally I would respectfully announce that on or about September 1st proximo I shall open a branch house of my Merchant Tailoring business in

**WILSON, N. C.,**

dividing my time about equally between that place and Fayetteville. In my absence I thoroughly competent and efficient men will have charge of the business of Cutting, Fitting, Cleaning, etc., with full power and authority to make prices take orders, etc.

My fall stock embracing all the

**Latest Styles and Patterns for Suits, Pants, &c.,**

will arrive in a few days, and I extend a cordial invitation to the people to call and examine and get my prices before placing their orders.

To a generous public I desire to extend thanks for the liberal patronage accorded me during my stay in Fayetteville, and thoroughly resolved upon giving satisfaction as to quality of goods and prices in the future, I solicit your patronage.

Respectfully, &c.,

**W. A. CRAWFORD,**
Merchant Tailor, Hotel LaFayette Building, Fayetteville, N. C., and Wilson, N. C.

July 21, 1891—tf

## Executor's Sale.

On Tuesday, August 9th, on the premises near Hope Mills, the Emmitt place, at 12 o'clock M., I will sell to the highest bidder at public auction, one Brown Cotton Gin with all necessary attachments, in good working order; One Brooks Cotton Press complete; about thirty-five feet of 2¼ inch Shafting and two Pulleys; one pair of Mill Stones and some Grist Mill Fixtures. Terms cash.

PETER McQUEEN,
Ex'r of J. W. Emmitt.

July 21, 1892. Sw

## FAIR NOTICE.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
FAYETTEVILLE, July 12, 1892.

By direction of the County Commissioners notice is hereby given that the names of all persons in debted to the State and County for Poll Tax for 1890 and 1891, and which have been returned as *insolvent*, if not paid on or before August 15th, 1892, the said list will be published in the FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

J. B. SMITH,
July 14, 1892—1m Sheriff.

**A Classical and Commercial School OF HIGH GRADE.**

Elegant Buildings and Thorough Equipments. Large patronage from all the Southern States. Beautiful and healthful situation in view of the mountains. Over 300 Students last year. **Terms Reasonable.**

Summer School (Business College Course) opens June 29.

Fall Term begins August 16

For Illustrated Catalogue, address,

**J. A. & M. H. HOLT,** Prins.,
**OAK RIDGE, N. C.**

July 7, 1892. 6t

## Sale of Valuable Land by Commissioners.

By virtue of a decree of the Superior Court of Cumberland County, made at May Term, 1892, in a cause therein pending, in which M. W. McLean, Adm'r of C. E. Keith, is plaintiff, and A. P. Dickson, Adm'r of D. A. McDiarmid and others are defendants, the undersigned will, as Commissioners appointed by the Court, expose to sale, at public auction to the highest bidder the following described real estate in Cumberland County, viz: Two hundred acres, more or less, beginning at or near the Turnpike Road near the ford of a small branch, and running S. 20 E. 45 chains, then S. 50 W. 7 chains to Tuley's Creek, then down the creek to the County line, then East as it is 38 chains to Patterson's line, then with it 16 E. 30 chains to his corner, then N. as another line, 26 chains to Ed. Shaw's line, then with it N. 85 W. 18 chains, then N. 30 W. 2 chains to the Turnpike Road, then with said road to the beginning, excepting 74 acres in said boundaries owned by Mrs. M. J. McLean. Said land will be sold subject to the right of Mrs. Mary E. McDiarmid to dower therein, unless said dower shall have been previously allotted to her.

Place of sale: On the premises.

Time of sale: Wednesday, August 10th, 1892, at 12 o'clock M.

Terms: One-half cash and note with approved security for balance, payable December 1st, 1892, title retained until last payment. For further particulars address Dr. A. P. Dickson, Vollers, N. C.

A. P. DICKSON,
MRS. MARY E. McDIARMID,
N. W. McLEAN,
Commissioners.

H. McD. ROBINSON, Fayetteville,
DOUGLASS & SHAW, Carthage,
Attorneys.

July 7, 1892—ts

## Sunnyside (Floral) Nursery,

**JAMES M. LAMB, Proprietor.**

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., June 16, 1892.

For thirty days we will sell the balance of stock of budding plants consisting of Coleus, Alternanthereas, Centaurias, Verbenas, &c., at 5 cents each. We have about 500 Egg plants in 2½ inch pots at 35 cts. per dozen. Designs and Cut Flowers always on hand.

June 16, 1892—tf


**Every Month**

many women suffer from Excessive or Scant Menstruation; they don't know who to confide in to get proper advice. Don't confide in anybody but try

**Bradfield's Female Regulator**

a Specific for PAINFUL, PROFUSE, SCANTY, SUPPRESSED and IRREGULAR

**MENSTRUATION.**

Book to "WOMAN" mailed free. BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.

Sold by all Druggists.


### "General" Field Talks.

Richmond Dispatch.]

General Field, the candidate of the People's party for Vice-President of the United States, said to the *Dispatch* reporter: "Good morning, Dispatch. I am glad to see you. I see from Sunday's *Dispatch* that you express a desire to see Weaver, the nominee of the Third party for the presidency, and myself in Richmond. You can say to your people when you get home that we will be there."

Question: "Will you speak in Richmond?"

"Yes; we will both speak there some time in September. I have recently received a letter from General Weaver to that effect."

"Where will you and Weaver go then."

"We will make a tour through the Southern States."

NOTHING SMALL ABOUT FIELD.

"What strength do you claim for your party in the South?"

"Mark my predictions! We will most assuredly carry the States of North and South Carolina, Georgia, and Texas, and in each elect the majority of the members to congress."

"What do you think of your chances in the west?"

SURE OF KANSAS.

"In that section our prospects are particularly bright. Some of the most influential members of the Grand Army of the Republic are our leaders. This organization, you know, consists largely of veterans in the late war. We hope to be able to catch the electoral vote of Iowa, General Weaver's State, but we will not do so. Harrison will get it, but we are sure of Kansas."

A FORCE BILL ARGUMENT.

"Which party will you mostly draw from in the South?"

"Democrats, of course. To my surprise, from the information received in the last few days, we will get a number of negro voters. Yes, we will get the electoral vote, as I said, of North and South Carolina, Georgia, and Texas. If my ticket does not I am satisfied that Cleveland will not, and Harrison will carry these States."

HARRISON WILL GET IT.

"Well, tell me about the electoral vote of Virginia. What do you think of it!"

"C. H. Pierson, of Caroline, is our chairman and his headquarters will be at Richmond. In this State our strength will be drawn principally from the Democratic party. I should say that from present indications Mr. Harrison is most likely to capture the electoral vote of Virginia. It is true that a number of Republicans will vote our ticket, but not as many in proportion as Democrats. As I said before, Harrison is more likely to capture the electoral vote of Virginia than Cleveland."

CROPPING OUT ALL OVER.

"In what section of Virginia is your party the strongest?"

"Oh, it is cropping out all over the State. On the Southside, Tidewater, Piedmont, Northern Neck, and Southwest Virginia."

"Will you or Weaver divide time in Virginia and the South with the Democratic speakers."

"I shall not. I cannot speak for General Weaver."

HARRISON AGAIN.

"What do you think of the national outlook for your ticket?"

"Oh, I do not think either Harrison or Cleveland will get a majority of the electoral vote, if that is what you want to get at. In my opinion the election will be thrown into the House of Representatives and the president will be chosen by that body. Harrison will get a larger electoral vote, sir, than Cleveland."

"Why?"

"Because he will get more of the largest States in the West and in the North, and, as I said, we will carry a number of States in the South as well as the West."

SMILED ON THE WRONG SIDE.

"Then your ticket, sir, will, in your opinion, cause the defeat of Cleveland."

"The General smilingly remarked: "I don't say that, sir, but I say this—while we may not win this fight we will build up a grand party from both of the old parties and succeeded in the next presidential election. Yes, the Democrats will suffer more in the South than the Republicans on account of our party."

ALL THEY CAN GET.

"It is reported, General, that in Virginia your party—the People's party or Third party—will coalesce with the Republicans."

"We are not going to coalesce with anybody. They may want to coalesce with us. We have no objection. We will take all of the Republican votes we can get. You newspaper-men are clever people. You have always treated me courteously, and all I ask of you now is to report me correctly. I know you will do it."

"What do you think of the force bill?"

"Oh, that's nothing! A bugbear. A mere skeleton to frighten the people—not worthy of consideration!"

### Why Cleveland was Beaten in 1888.

So far as could be judged from the outside, the issue made by the Republican party in the campaign of 1888 which resulted in the election of Harrison, was distinct and simple. It set itself in direct opposition to the public policy which President Cleveland had enunciated as respects what may be called the "protected interests" of the country and the pensions agents. It turned to those two powerful and wide-spread organizations saying to one: "If you will elect our candidate to the presidency and return us to power you can come to Washington and demand such an increase of your protective duties as you shall see fit; and we will see that it is given to you."

It then turned to the army of claim agents in and about the Pension Office, saying to them: "If you will elect our candidate to the presidency and cause the administration of the country to come into our hands, we will allow you the free plunder of the treasury. President Cleveland as you see bars your way to it." The result was that by a narrow vote President Cleveland was defeated and General Harrison elected to succeed him. The Republican party returned to power.

After it returned to power the record shows that it was as good as its word. Its promises were carried out. The protected interests swarmed to Washington, and in due time the McKinley tariff bill was reported and passed. In it the demands of every producer, so far as appears, who wished to fatten at the expense of the consumer were gratified. He had but to ask, and it was given.

On the other hand the horde of claims agents ran riot in the Pension Office under "Corporal Jon" Tat ner until that Treasury which President Cleveland left only too full bade fair to be empty. The record in this respect is one of which the quondam soldiers of the Republic cannot well feel proud. The Treasury was looted.


**Bucklen's Arnica Salve.**

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

For Sale by B. E. Sedberry, & Son, Fayetteville, N. C.



PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

**JOHN G. SHAW,**
**ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW**

Practices in the various Courts of the State Prompt attention given to all business entrusted to his care.
Feb'y 14, 1889.

**DR. J. H. DANIEL,**
OF DUNN, HARNETT COUNTY, N. C.,

offers his professional services to those suffering with Cancer and Scrofulous Affections.

All letters of inquiry as to my mode of treatment will be cheerfully answered

Would respectfully ask the attention of the public to the subjoined card from Dr. McKay.

SUMMERVILLE, N. C., Dec. 11th, 1890.

*Dr. J. H. Daniel, Dunn, N. C.:*

DEAR SIR:—The sore on my face, which was pronounced Epethelial Cancer, is perfectly well, and I do not hesitate to recommend your mode of treatment to any persons suffering with Cancer.

Respectfully,
A. M McKAY, M. D.

March 12, '891—tf

**G. B. PATTERSON, D. D. S.,**
**FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.**

After 6 years experience offer his professional services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country. Office up-stairs over Bank of Fayetteville. N. B. Hayes' Hypnotic used for the painless extraction of teeth.

**THOS. M. HUNTER, D. D. S.,**

OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country.

OFFICE:
North-east corner Market Square.

April 29, 1886. tf

**S. H. MacRAE,**
**Civil Engineer and Surveyor,**
*OFFERS HIS SERVICES TO THE PUBLIC.*

Office over McDuffie's Drug Store.
Feb'y 11, 1892—tf

**JUST RECEIVED,**
A FRESH LOT OF LEMONS.
FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES RECEIVED DAILY.
GAMBRIL'S SUPERLATIVE FLOUR, FINEST AND BEST, FOR SALE AT $3.00 PER SACK.
FINE AND FANCY GOODS CONSTANTLY RECEIVED AND FOR SALE.
**FREE DELIVERY EVERYWHERE in the CITY.**
FRESH LOT of CAKES and CRACKERS just arrived at
**A. S. HUSKE, Ag't.,**
*HAY STREET.*

July 14, 1892. tf

**Mount Airy White Sulphur Spring**
A DELIGHTFUL
**HEALTH AND SUMMER RESORT.**

We take pleasure in informing our friends and the public generally that the Hotel at this Famous Resort has just been well furnished with a nice selection of new furniture and an entirely new outfit throughout, and will be opened June 15th.

The water at this Spring is claimed by competent judges to be superior to any of the kind in the State, and equal to the Greenbriar White Sulphur of Virginia, and for beauty of scenery and pleasantness of location is hardly surpassed by any other resort.

It is situated at the base of the Blue Ridge mountain, and that beautiful mountain stream, the Ararat river flows through the grounds near the Spring, affording such delightful sports as boating, bathing, etc.

A few hours ride carries you to the wonderful cave, the "Devil's Den," the far-famed "Pinnacles of Dan," and other elevated points on the summit of the Blue Ridge, from which you behold scenes of indescribable loveliness and grandeur. Near by, and convenient of access, is the Pilot Mountain, capped with that lofty and wonderful freak of nature, "The Pinnacle."

Board first-class in every particular. Rates, $30.00 per month or $10.00 per week; children under 12 years of age and servants, half price. These rates also apply to families and parties. Laundry and Livery Stable convenient to the Spring.

Guests will be conveyed directly from the trains to the Spring over a new and beautiful road. Parties in South Carolina can reach Mount Airy via the C., C., S. & N. Railroad, which connects with the C. F. & Y. V. Road at Bennettsville, S. C. Close connection made at Greensboro, N. C., with the R. & D., and at Walnut Cove with the N. & W. Road.

The trains arrive at Mount Airy at 4:45 in the afternoon, affording sufficient time to reach the Spring before night. Ample mail, express and telegraph facilities. Address

JORDAN & BROWN,
June 9, 1892—tf Mount Airy, N. C.

**M. JUDGE, Agt.,**
**Artistic Merchant Tailor,**
Overbaugh House, Green Street,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

I have now on hand a very fine selection of
**FOREIGN SPRING AND SUMMER WOOLENS**
from which to select suitings and pantaloons. I also have a fine line of samples, consisting of Novelties and Staples for the spring and summer season.

My work in style, fit and finish I guarantee to be equal to the best, and as for prices I cannot be beat. Sure fit guaranteed or money refunded.

Particular attention given to Cutting, Cleaning, Dyeing and Repairing gentlemen's clothing at reasonable prices.

Prices of Pantaloons range from $6.00 up wards; Suits from $20.00 upwards.

Gentlemen's own material made up in the latest style and at reasonable prices.

Feb'y 25, 1892—tf

**SEWING MACHINES**
**AT PRICES AND TERMS TO SUIT THE TIMES.**

If you need a machine call on us before buying is all we ask. Our prices range from thirty to sixty dollars. Sold either for cash or on the installment plan—five dollars a month. We carry in stock

THE NEW HOME,
WHEELER & WILSON
AND FAVORITE MACHINES.

Each machine guaranteed for five years.

A. J. PEMBERTON & CO.
April 7, 1892—tf

**One Dollar Weekly**

Buys a good Gold Watch by our Club System. Our 14-karat gold filled cases are warranted for 20 years. Fine Elgin or Waltham movement. Stem win and set. Lady's or Gent's size. Equal to any $50 watch. To secure agents where we have none, we sell one of the Hunting-Case Watches for the Club price $28 and send C. O. D. by express with privilege of examination before paying for same.

Our Agent at Heath Springs, S. C., writes: "Your watches take at sight. The gentleman who got the last watch said that he examined and priced a jeweler's watches in Lancaster, that were no better than yours, but the prise was $40."

One good reliable Agent wanted for each place. Write for particulars.

EMPIRE WATCH CO., New York.
March 3, 1892. 1y

**H. H. H.**

We are offering some of the best bargains ever offered before in

**STOVES.**

We have about 25 COOKING STOVES, which we wish to dispose of to make room for a car-load order. We will sell them at extremely low prices.

H. H. H.

We are prepared to furnish first-class SASH, DOORS and BLINDS at very low prices.

H. H. H.

**LIME, LATHS, NAILS,**

and other building materials at prices to suit the times—"Rock Bottom."

HUSKE HARDWARE HOUSE.

June 23, 1892—tf

CHAS. A. GOODWIN. E. L. REMSBURG.

**Fayetteville Marble**
—AND—
**Granite Works,**
FAYETTEVILLE N. C.,
—AND—
RALEIGH N. C.,

MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN
**Marble and Granite Monuments, Tombstones,**
**Wrought Iron and Wire Fencing.**

The undersigned have formed a partnership for the above work, with E. L. Remsberg resident partner at Fayetteville. Best work and lowest prices. Satisfaction guaranteed.

GOODWIN & REMSBURG,
Sept. 24, 1891—tf Fayetteville, N. C.

**CLYDE'S**
**New York and Wilmington Steamship Co.**

FROM PIER 29, EAST RIVER, NEW YORK,
Located bet. Chambers and Roosevelt Sts.,
At 3 o'clock P. M

NEW YORK FOR WILMINGTON
CROATAN.....Saturday, Aug. 6
PAWNEE.....Saturday, Aug. 13

WILMINGTON FOR NEW YORK.
PAWNEE.....Saturday, Aug. 6
CROATAN.....Saturday, Aug. 13

WILMINGTON FOR GEORGETOWN, S. C.
PAWNEE.....Tuesday, Aug. 2
CROATAN.....Tuesday, Aug. 9

☞ Through Bills Lading and Lowest Through Rates guaranteed to and from points in North and South Carolina.

For Freight or Passage apply to

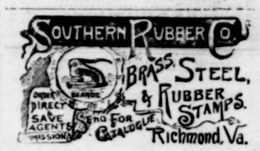
H. G. SMALLBONES,
Superintendent,
Wilmington, N. C.

THEO. G. EGER, T. M., Bowling Green, N. Y.
W. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents.
March 28 1889 tf 5 Bowling Green, N. Y

**FIRE INSURANCE.**
READ AND ACT ACCORDINGLY.

THE ÆTNA FIRE.—The old Ætna's statement for 1891 shows an increase in reinsurance reserve of $170,000, and a gain in net assets of $101,642. That's a good showing in the face of an exceptionally bad year. The Ætna's assets are now $10,659,139, and net surplus $3,702,619. Anybody who wants better indemnity than that offered by the Ætna won't be able to get it.—*The Vindicator, Jan'y 15, 1892.*

B. R. HUSKE, Agent,
March 24, 1892—tf Fayetteville, N. C.




Aug 6, 1991—1y

**Walter Watson's Grocery Store,**
PERSON ST., FAYETTEVILLE.

HEAVY AND FANCY GROCERIES, FLOUR and POTATOES SPECIALTIES. TOBACCO, SNUFF, CIGARS, CANNED GOODS, Etc.

**Highest Market Prices Paid for all kinds of Country Produce.**

☞ Goods delivered free of charge to all parts of the city.

ORDERS SOLICITED.
W. W. COLE, Manager.
March 10, 1892.

—THE—
**Bank : of : Fayetteville,**
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,
Does - a - General - Banking - Business,
**RECEIVES DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK,**
**Collects Notes and Drafts**
Payable here and at all Banking Points in North Carolina,
AT REASONABLE CHARGES,
and remits promptly for all collections.
**CAPITAL STOCK, - - $300,000.00.**
☞ No deposits received on interest.

J. D. WILLIAMS, P.
H. W. LILLY, Vice Pres.,
J. C. HAIGH, JR., Cashier.
Fayetteville, N. C., October 8.

**NOTICE.**

The undersigned has resumed the practice of law in Fayetteville, N. C. His office is on Hay street, over McDuffie's Drug Store. P. O. box 34.

He will attend the Courts, State and Federal, where his services may be required.

JAMES C. MacRAE.
Jan'y 1, 1891. tf

**For Sale.**

That desirable place on Haymount formerly owned and occupied by Col. A. H. Worth, known as the summer residence of the late D. A. Ray—a comfortable six-room dwelling, with all necessary outhouses and attractive grounds. Belonging to the property are 15 acres of valuable land—a good part thereof fronting on the street leading to Glenville Pond, and easily divided into eligible building lots with pleasant location. On the premises are good water, a never-failing spring and fish-pond. For terms call on or address

WELDON W HUSKE,
Jan'y 7, 1892—tf Fayetteville, N. C.

**CAPE FEAR & YADKIN VALLEY RY CO**
**CONDENSED SCHEDULE.**
**In effect June 26th, 1892.**

| SOUTH BOUND. DAILY. No. 1. | | MAIN LINE. | | NORTH BOUND. DAILY. No. 2. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 11 10 p. m. | Arrive | Wilmington | Leave | 5 00 a. m. |
| 7 55 " | Leave | Fayetteville | Arrive | 8 02 " |
| 7 30 " | Arrive | Fayetteville | Leave | 8 27 " |
| 6 10 " | Leave | Sanford | Leave | 9 48 " |
| 4 18 " | Leave | Climax | Leave | 11 44 " |
| 3 50 " | Leave | Greensboro | Arrive | 12 15 p. m. |
| 3 45 " | Arrive | Greensboro | Leave | 12 25 " |
| 2 58 " | Leave | Stokesdale | Leave | 1 22 " |
| 2 30 " | Arve N & W Jt.- | Walnut C. | Arve | 1 55 " |
| 1 52 " | Arve N & W Jt.- | Walnut C. | Leve | 2 33 " |
| 1 22 " | Leave | Rural Hall | Leave | 3 02 " |
| 12 00 noon. | Leave | Mt. Airy | Arrive | 4 25 " |

| SOUTH BOUND. DAILY. No. 3. | | BENNETTSVILLE DIV. | | NORTH BOUND. DAILY. No. 4. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10 20 p. m. | Arrive | Bennettsville | Leave | 5 40 a. m |
| 9 25 " | " | Maxton | " | 6 30 " |
| 8 57 " | " | Red Springs | " | 7 02 " |
| 8 13 " | " | Hope Mills | " | 7 43 " |
| 7 56 " | Leave | Fayetteville | Arrive | 8 02 " |

| SOUTH BOUND. Daily ex. Sun. No. 15. | | Factory and Madison Branches | | NORTH BOUND. Daily ex. Sun. No. 16. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7 20 p. m. | Arrive | Ramseur | Leave | 7 15 a. m. |
| 5 40 " | Leave | Climax | Leave | 9 10 " |
| 4 45 " | Leave | Greensboro | Arrive | 10 00 " |
| 4 25 " | Arrive | Greensboro | Leave | 10 ,5 " |
| 2 10 " | Leave | Stokesdale | " | 12 15 p. m. |
| 2 00 " | Leave | Madison | Arrive | 1 05 " |

Train No. 2 connects at Sanford with Seaboard Air Line for Raleigh, Norfolk and all points North and East, and at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western R. R. for Winston-Salem, Roanoke and all points north and west of Roanoke.

Train No. 1 connects at Walnut Cove with Norfolk & Western R. R. for Winston-Salem, and at Sanford with Seaboard Air-Line for Monroe, Charlotte, Athens, Atlanta and all points south and southwest.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Car on Seaboard Air-Line trains North and South from Sanford and on Norfolk & Western trains North and West from Roanoke.

Passengers from Wilmington, Fayetteville, Maxton, Bennettsville and all points south of Sanford will arrive at Raleigh at 11:15 A. M., and have five hours in Raleigh and reach home same day.

Ample time is given passengers for breakfast and supper at Fayetteville, and dinner at Walnut Cove.

W. E. KYLE,
General Passenger Agent.

J. W FRY, General Manager.

**ATLANTIC COAST LINE.**
**Wilmington & Weldon R. R.**
**AND BRANCHES.**
**Condensed Schedule.**

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

| DATED MAY 31, 1892. | No. 23, Daily. | No. 27, Daily. |
|---|---|---|
| Leave Weldon | 12 30 P. M. | 5 43 P. M. |
| Arrive Rocky Mount | 1 40 " | 6 36 P. M. |
| Arrive Tarboro | *2 18 P. M. | ..... |
| Leave Tarboro | 12 58 P. M. | *6 00 P. M. |
| Arrive Wilson | 2 18 P. M. | 7 00 P. M. |
| Leave Wilson | *2 50 " | ..... |
| Arrive Selma | 3 25 " | ..... |
| Arrive Fayetteville | 5 20 " | ..... |
| Leave Goldsboro | 3 15 " | 7 40 " |
| Leave Warsaw | 4 15 " | ..... |
| Leave Magnolia | 4 27 " | 8 41 P. M. |
| Arrive Wilmington | 6 00 " | 8 35 P. M. |

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

| | No. 14, Daily. | No. 78, Daily. |
|---|---|---|
| Leave Wilmington | 7 35 A. M. | 9 15 A. M. |
| Leave Magnolia | 10 34 A. M. | 10 57 " |
| Leave Warsaw | ..... | 11 11 " |
| Arrive Goldsboro | 2 55 A. M. | 12 05 P. M. |
| Leave Fayetteville | ..... | *9 30 A. M. |
| Leave Selma | ..... | 11 15 " |
| Arrive Wilson | ..... | 12 10 P. M. |
| Leave Wilson | 7 3 A. M. | 12 58 P. M. |
| Arrive Rocky Mount | 4 03 A. M. | 1 30 " |
| Arrive Tarboro | *6 30 A. M. | *2 18 " |
| Leave Tarboro | ..... | 12 58 P. M. |
| Arrive Weldon | 5 05 A. M | 2 55 P. M. |

*Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Scotland Neck Branch Road leave Weldon 4:00 P M, Halifax 4:22 P M, arrive Scotland Neck at 5:15 P M. Greenville 6:52 P M., Kinston 8:00 P M. Returning, leaves Kinston 7:10 A M, Greenville 8:25 A M, Arriving Halifax at 11:00 A M. Weldon 11.25 A M, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 7:00 A. M., arrive A. & R. Junction 8:40 A. M., returning leave A. & R. Junction 7:10 P. M., arrive Washington 8:45 P. M. Daily except Sunday. Connects with trains on Albemarle & Raleigh R R. and Scotland Neck Branch.

Train leaves Tarboro, N C, via Albemarle & Raleigh R R Daily except Sunday, 4:40 P M, Sunday 3:00 P M, arrive Williamston N C, 7:03 P M 4:20 P M, Plymouth 8:30 P M, 5:20 P M. Returning, leaves Plymouth daily except Sunday, 6:0 A M, Sunday 9:00 A M, Williamston, N C, 7:30 A M 9:58 A M., Arrive Tarboro ,0:40 A M, 11:20 A M.

Trains on Southern Division, Wilson and Fayetteville Branch, leave Fayetteville 5:30 P. M., arrive Rowland 7:12 P. M. Returning leave Rowland 7:35 A. M., arrive Fayetteville 9:20 A. M Daily except Sunday.

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro N C, Daily except Sunday, 6:00 A M, arrive Smithfield, N C, 7:23 A M. Returning, leaves Smithfield, N C, 8:00 A M, arrive Goldsboro, N C, 9:30 A M.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 5:15 P M, arrives Nashville 5:55 P M, Spring Hope 6:30 P M. Returning, leaves Spring Hope 8:0 A M, Nashville 8:35 A M, arrive Rocky Mount 9:15 A M, daily, except Sunday.

Train on Clinton branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton, Daily, except Sunday, at 6:20 P M and 11:15 A M. Returning, leaves Clinton at 8:20 A M and 3:0 P M, connecting at Warsaw with Nos 41, 40, and 78.

Southbound Train on Wilson & Fayetteville Branch is No 51. Northbound is No 50. *Daily except Sunday.

Trains No 27 South, and 14 North, will stop only at Rocky Mount, Wilson, Goldsboro and Magnolia.

Train No 78 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily. All rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Bay Line, also at Rocky Mount daily except Sunday, with Norfolk and Carolina Railroad for Norfolk and all points north via Norfolk.

J. R. KENLEY, General Manager
JOHN F. DIVINE, General Sup't.
T. M. EMERSON, Traffic Manager.

**E. L. CLARK,**
**GROCERY and FAMILY SUPPLY STORE,**
CORNER HAY AND WINSLOW STREETS
(Opposite Short-Cut Depot).
**COUNTRY PRODUCE**
BOUGHT AND SOLD,
**Fresh Meats, Etc.**
GOODS DELIVERED FREE OF CHARGE TO ALL PARTS OF THE CITY AND HAYMOUNT.
March 17, 1892.

**CHANCE FOR PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.**
**Farming Land for Sale.**

The domestic affairs of my family rendering obligatory our removal to Texas, I desire to sell the farm upon which I reside, located 12 miles above Fayetteville on the east side of Cape Fear River, running back to the near vicinity of the Wilson Short-Cut R. R., and distant about 3 miles from Wade Station. The property contains 256 acres, with about a four horse crop under cultivation. This is a convenient farm, in excellent condition, with good dwelling and out-buildings. For terms, &c., call on or address

NEILL McDOUGALD,
Wade, Cumberland Co., N. C.
Jan'y 28, 1892—6mpd.

**CONVERT MONEY INTO BRAINS.**

Wilborn's School Walnut Cove Stokes County N. C., is the place to do this. Tuition $1.00 to $2.00; Board $7.00 to $9.00; Five Languages, Telegraph, Music, Business Course. The place for eastern boys and girls to find homes for health and cheap school. We have had ten years' experience. We will give you good discipline and thorough instruction. Ninety pupils last term.

JOHN W WILBORN, A. B.,
Principal, Walnut Cove, N. C.
June 23, 1892—2m

**DR. BOYKIN'S**
**WORM-KILLER**
"The Best Selling Vermifuge in the Market."
**THE MOST RELIABLE WORM DESTROYER IN USE.**

Recipe furnished to any regular physician when requested.

Read the following from one of the most prominent and best known physicians and farmers in South Carolina. He writes "that a negro girl ten years old near him took three doses of the Worm Killer and passed 366 worms."

Dated Ridgeway, S. C., May 26, 1884.
R. H. EDMUNDS, M. D.

Mr. H. M. McDonald, of LaGrange, N. C., says: "Dr. Boykin's Worm Killer brought over 100 worms from one child in this neighborhood; and it gives universal satisfaction." He sells more of it than all other worm medicines.

LAGRANGE, N. C., July, 1887.

MR. J. P. JOYNER:—I gave my child one dose of Boykin's Worm Killer, purchased of you. It brought 366 worms. I consider it the best worm medicine made.

Respectfully, J. W. THOMAS.

Any M. D. can prescribe it and many do.

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June 23, 1892—8w

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I am yours respectfully,
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